

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Bitter row as OAU meets on Angola

ADDIS ABABA. — The Organization of African Unity summit, called to bring peace to Angola, split into pro-Soviet and neutral factions in a dramatic, name-calling opening session yesterday.

Holden Roberto, the National Front leader in Angola, and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union, listened impassively as Mozambique President Samora Machel called them "agents of South Africa" and "traitors to Africa."

The battlefield alliance of the two movements has been aided by South African forces in the Angolan civil war.

Machel said only the Soviet-supported Popular Movement could repel South African aggression and rule Angola. In an obvious reference to the U.S., he condemned that he said were "last-minute" attempts to send diplomats around Africa to rally anti-Popular Movement feeling.

President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, speaking at the first emergency summit in the 12-year history of the OAU, replied: "Those who condemn the alliance with South Africa would be honest only if they also condemned the alliance with Russia and Cuba."

He said the OAU should work for peace talks among the Angolan rivals, followed by free elections.

On Friday, current OAU chairman Idi Amin of Uganda said that the continent's first priority was to stop bloodshed and not to endorse any of the three Angolan factions.

Amin said that the group must condemn any foreigners involved in the fighting — whether they are South African, European, Soviet, Cuban or "even black Africans."

The OAU has before it two applicants for recognition as the legitimate government of Angola, the oil- and mineral-rich West African territory set free by Portugal two months ago.

One is from the Popular Movement (MPLA), whose People's Republic of Angola is supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The other is from the National Union (UNITA) and National Front (FNLA), who have formed a battlefield alliance as the Democratic Republic of Angola and have received American and South African aid.

More than 20 African states have recognized the MPLA and many diplomats predict the OAU will seat MPLA delegates at its conference. Sixteen presidents and prime ministers were present in the packed Africa Hall conference centre.

Popular Movement leader Agostinho Neto did not attend. Meanwhile, fighting on Angola's southern front appeared to have eased yesterday, but officials with pro-Western forces said battles could resume in earnest if African states did not find a peace formula.

There were unconfirmed reports in Lusaka, Zambia, that South African forces were already pulling out of Angola on the premise — reportedly voiced by the U.S. and others — that the political embarrassment of their presence outweighed their military usefulness. (AP, UPI)

U.S. task force said in action off Angola

LONDON. — A U.S. Navy task force led by the aircraft carrier Independence is operating in waters off Angola, possibly providing tactical support for air strikes in the Angolan war, the "Observer" newspaper said yesterday. The paper claimed that 4,000-6,000 South African troops were operating in Angola, a far higher figure than acknowledged so far by Pretoria. (UPI)

Byrd to run for President

WASHINGTON. — Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia announced Friday that he is a candidate for the Democratic party U.S. presidential nomination and said "I think I have as good a chance as anyone else." He said he also is running for the fourth senate term and is available for the vice-presidential nomination. Byrd became the 11th Democrat to declare his presidential candidacy. (AP)

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Police officers search the bomb-damaged Ramat Hashikol supermarket after a sabotage explosion injured eight people there on Friday. (Harari)

Store was filled with shoppers Blast injures eight in Capital supermarket

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An explosion in the Ramat Hashikol supermarket in Jerusalem on Friday morning injured eight persons. Four were still in hospital last night, all in satisfactory condition.

The small explosive device, implanted in a small section of pipe, was left between shelves containing kitchen ware and chocolate in the middle of the store. It went off at 11:12 a.m. when the store was filled with shoppers, sending cans of food products flying and shattering glass. More than 100 Arabs were picked up for questioning immediately after the blast and 26 were still being held last night. Some were reported by Itim to bear a resemblance to two young men seen fleeing the scene after the blast.

The most seriously injured person was a supermarket employee, Yehoshua Shabbat, 21, who suffered a ruptured spleen. He was operated on in Shaarei Zedek Hospital and was reported last night in satisfactory condition.

The other persons still in hospital last night were Yosef Green-

berg, 20, of Ramat Hashikol; Rachel Bornstein, 24, of Cholim Street, and Shulamit Gur-Arye, 37, of Ramat Hashikol. All are in Hadassah. They are expected to be released within the next few days.

One of the persons released from Hadassah on Friday after treatment, Mrs. Chava Mintz, is the mother of a nine-day-old baby. Because of a chest injury, she was given an injection to stop the flow of her milk and was supplied to the hospital with milk formula to last her through the weekend.

Sharp criticism over the lack of proper security precautions at the supermarket were voiced by residents of the area. It is only from time to time that an employee is placed at the entrance to check persons coming in, it was stated.

Eyewitnesses reported little panic after the blast, which tore a hole in the store's ceiling. The store was reopened for business two hours after the explosion.

Security forces are taking special precautions to prevent further such incidents during the upcoming Security Council debate on the Middle East.

Eban sees Rabin; may return to Cabinet

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban is likely to return to the Cabinet soon, not as foreign minister, but probably in some other prestigious position.

Mr. Eban met with Prime Minister Rabin on Friday, at the Premier's request, and informed sources said they would meet again in a fortnight or so, after both have returned from visits to the U.S.

Mr. Eban flew off yesterday, on a fund-raising mission. Mr. Rabin will pay an official visit to Washington later this month.

The Premier's aides said the two had reviewed the political situation and the upcoming Security Council debate. They did not deny, though, that the recent talk in the Labour Party of Eban's possible return to office had also been a subject of the conversation.

Some observers believe Eban may come in as a deputy premier — if Foreign Minister Allon can be persuaded to give up that post.

Relations between Rabin and Eban, which are said to have become very bad after Rabin left Eban out of his Cabinet in June 1974, have gradually improved.

At the Labour Party's ideological debate at Beit Berl a fortnight ago their behaviour on the platform was studiously courteous. Mr. Eban

has also toned down recently his criticism of the Rabin government, which had earlier been quite strident.

In a television interview on Friday night, Mr. Eban recommended Israeli readiness to negotiate with any Palestinian group which accepts Israeli sovereignty and seeks negotiations. He stressed, though, that this did not imply readiness to accept a third state: he himself was firmly against a third state (as is Mr. Rabin).

Mr. Eban accused the U.S. of not keeping an explicit undertaking, made before the Geneva Conference convened in 1973, to oppose the Security Council's handling of issues which were within the ambit of the Geneva Conference. Next week's Security Council debate, which proposed to do just that — would be a retrogressive step, Eban said. It would mean moving backwards from a forum of diplomatic negotiations to one of parliamentary duelling.

Sraja Shapiro adds: There has been no confirmation in political circles that Friday's meeting heralds the return of Mr. Eban to the Cabinet. The rumours may stem from a faction in the Labour Party (close to Finance Minister Rabinowitz) which wants to indicate to Mr. Rabin that there are influential circles in the party who consider his recent line as being too tough.

Allon 'very happy with Dinitz'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said on Friday that he is "very happy" with Ambassador Simcha Dinitz's performance in Washington. "There is no plan to change our Ambassador in Washington," he said.

Speaking with Israeli reporters here, the Foreign Minister denied published reports in Israel that there had been high-level discussions in Jerusalem regarding the possibility of removing Dinitz, who has been Israel's chief envoy here since April 1973.

Allon pointed out that Dinitz obviously will not remain in Washington "forever," since all am-

basadors eventually return home. But, he added, "I am very happy with his job."

Referring to a report that Allon and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had already consulted on the possibility of replacing Dinitz, the Foreign Minister said: "We didn't discuss it and it (the report) is without foundation."

Allon said that he was eager to make the statement, which was made in Dinitz's presence, so that there would be no possibility of the Ambassador's "authority" in Washington could be diminished. Allon volunteered the comments, not made in response to a question. There has been speculation in the Israeli press that the continu-

ing spate of reports claiming that Dinitz might be replaced was leading to an undesirable atmosphere in the Embassy and a possible erosion of respect for Dinitz among American officials who might incorrectly assume that they were dealing with a "lame duck" diplomat.

U.S. envoys see Arab leaders on UN meeting

POST M.E. Affairs Correspondent

The U.S. ambassadors to Damascus and Cairo met yesterday with Arab leaders in the two cities. The ambassador to Syria, Richard Murphy, met with President Hafez Assad, while the envoy to Egypt, Herman Eilts, met with Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

No details were disclosed in either Damascus or Cairo, though the ambassadors were believed to have conveyed Washington's position on tomorrow's Middle East debate.

Both Murphy and Eilts, as well as the ambassadors to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, had met with President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger during the consultations in Washington.

Egypt over the weekend backed down on an earlier statement which opposed any Arab attempt to alter UN resolutions 242 and 338. An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that his government "will not oppose a slight amendment or addition to Resolution 242, such as changing the article mentioning the Palestinians as refugees to one recognizing their independent political entity."

The Syrian delegate to the UN, Mowaffak el-Alfi, who has left Damascus for New York after lengthy consultations with President Assad, indicated that his government would support new resolutions rather than changes in 242 and 338. Syria would press for the recognition of the Palestinian case as a national question rather than a refugee issue. Alfi said that Syria would coordinate its moves at the UN closely with Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

A nine-man PLO delegation, headed by the chairman of the movement's political bureau, Farouk Kaddoumi, left Beirut over the weekend for New York to take part in the Security Council debate.

Kissinger would commit the U.S. only to consult fully with Israel if the Arab states should agree on a moderately worded resolution (an extremist resolution would be vetoed). Although Allon told a press conference on Friday that American and Israeli "experts" believe that it is "highly inconceivable" that the Arabs will accept such a "weak" resolution, other reports reaching Washington yesterday said that Egypt has embarked on a major campaign, together with Saudi Arabia, to convince Syria and the PLO

to adopt this tactic, thus avoiding a U.S. veto.

"We'll have to consult about it if America should be inclined to vote for it," Allon said referring to a possible moderate resolution. "But I do hope that the American Administration will accept our interpretation that such an addition changes the nature of the Geneva peace conference. We shall oppose any such change. It will kill the prospects of peace in the Middle East."

The U.S. has assured Israel that it will veto any hardline resolution that substantially alters Resolutions 242 and 338. The Security Council begins the debate tomorrow, and the first item on the agenda is expected to be the invitation to the PLO to participate. As a result, Israel will boycott the session.

The assessment here is that it would be very difficult for the Ford Administration to go against Israel's position, especially at the start of a presidential election campaign. Israel's many supporters here would strongly and vocally oppose such a U.S. action, which would be seen as American capitulation to Arab demands.

On the other hand, it would also be very difficult for the U.S. to veto a moderate resolution that merely affirms principles Washington has accepted in the past, such as a statement calling for consideration of "legitimate Palestinian interests."

Under-Secretary of State Joseph Sisco said in a television interview on Friday morning that "the position that we announce and develop at the Council is going to reflect American interests."

Sisco, who participated in last week's Kissinger-Ailon talks, added: "We feel that nothing ought to occur in the Security Council that might prejudice ongoing efforts subsequent to that Council, and in particular the American role."

As a result, Israeli officials have been told by the U.S. that UN Ambassador Daniel Moynihan, who will represent the U.S. during the debate, has been instructed not to adopt too strong a public position defending the Israeli views.

According to Administration thinking, the U.S. does not want to alienate its friends in the Arab world by taking such a stance during the debate. Israeli officials have been told that the U.S. would like to come out of the debate with a large degree of trust among the Arabs. The U.S. is said to be primarily concerned about damaging its relationship and credibility with Egypt and Saudi Arabia if it takes too friendly a public position towards Israel during the debate.

Morover, the U.S. would like to remain the chief mediator of the Arab-Israeli conflict following the debate. In order to do this it needs to have trust and confidence of both sides, it is argued.

Both American and Israeli officials were upset over UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's comments on Friday that the debate should result in a resolution taking into consideration Palestinian national rights.

Israeli sources here said that Waldheim was merely anxious to see the Security Council replace Geneva as the main forum for peace talks since he works for the world body and therefore has a vested interest in seeing it regain an important status.

What is particularly disconcerting here is that Waldheim's remarks (Continued on page 2, col. 5)

No firm commitment by U.S. on veto

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon was unable to win a firm commitment from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that America would use a veto during the forthcoming Security Council debate to block passage of a "moderate" Arab-backed resolution that would only incorporate language the U.S. has previously endorsed.

But Allon, who wound up his talks with Kissinger on Friday morning and later flew to New York, is confident that the U.S. will support the Israeli position during the debate, even if the Arabs put forward such a "moderate" proposal.

The Foreign Minister has made it clear during both his private sessions with Kissinger and during his public appearances that Israel would want the U.S. to veto such a resolution since Israel fears that it would establish a dangerous precedent and would thus change the terms of reference of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, until now the only basis for an overall settlement acceptable to Israel and the Arab states.

Kissinger would commit the U.S. only to consult fully with Israel if the Arab states should agree on a moderately worded resolution (an extremist resolution would be vetoed). Although Allon told a press conference on Friday that American and Israeli "experts" believe that it is "highly inconceivable" that the Arabs will accept such a "weak" resolution, other reports reaching Washington yesterday said that Egypt has embarked on a major campaign, together with Saudi Arabia, to convince Syria and the PLO

to adopt this tactic, thus avoiding a U.S. veto.

"We'll have to consult about it if America should be inclined to vote for it," Allon said referring to a possible moderate resolution. "But I do hope that the American Administration will accept our interpretation that such an addition changes the nature of the Geneva peace conference. We shall oppose any such change. It will kill the prospects of peace in the Middle East."

The U.S. has assured Israel that it will veto any hardline resolution that substantially alters Resolutions 242 and 338. The Security Council begins the debate tomorrow, and the first item on the agenda is expected to be the invitation to the PLO to participate. As a result, Israel will boycott the session.

The assessment here is that it would be very difficult for the Ford Administration to go against Israel's position, especially at the start of a presidential election campaign. Israel's many supporters here would strongly and vocally oppose such a U.S. action, which would be seen as American capitulation to Arab demands.

On the other hand, it would also be very difficult for the U.S. to veto a moderate resolution that merely affirms principles Washington has accepted in the past, such as a statement calling for consideration of "legitimate Palestinian interests."

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Sisco, who participated in last week's Kissinger-Ailon talks, added: "We feel that nothing ought to occur in the Security Council that might prejudice ongoing efforts subsequent to that Council, and in particular the American role."

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Palestinian terrorists riding in jeeps move into battle positions yesterday in the eastern suburbs of Beirut, where Christian forces were blockading a Palestinian camp. (AP radiophoto)

250 reported killed in fiercest fighting of Lebanese war

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

The heaviest fighting of the nine-month-old Lebanese civil war raged fiercely in Beirut over the weekend with the Palestine Liberation Organization playing a prominent part in the assaults on the Christians. PLO forces and their leftist and Moslem allies were last night reported to be locked in house-to-house fighting with Christians in several districts of Beirut.

About 250 people are believed to have been killed and 400 injured in the weekend fighting.

Spokesmen of the Christian Phalangists declared that they were fighting a war for the "liberation of all Lebanon," and were determined that the six to five Christian-Moslem balance in the administration should not be changed. They said the Christians also wanted the autonomous privileges enjoyed by the PLO in Lebanon to be ended.

The chief Moslem religious figure, Sheikh Hassan Khaled, last night summoned the leaders of his community, including Premier Rashid Karami, to an extraordinary meeting to discuss what was described as "the catastrophic situation" in the country.

The authoritative Beirut daily "Arab World Review" said yesterday that the Lebanese civil strife had "escalated to unprecedented heights, militarily and politically."

The situation, was aggravated yesterday by the outbreak of renewed fighting among the ruins of Beirut's luxurious bayside hotel district, from where the rival factions were reported to be mounting offensives on the central areas. Yesterday's bat-

tle at the seaford started when leftist forces, under PLO officers, stormed government troops at the Phoenix Hotel to set up a strategic stronghold against Christians manning the nearby Holiday Inn. The entire hotel district was rocked by the fire of mortar bombs and rocket-propelled grenades as fighting continued last night.

There was even more ferocious fighting in Beirut's northern and eastern suburbs, where PLO forces mounted several offensives in an attempt to break the six-day-old blockade by Christians of two refugee camps. One of the camps, Tel el-Zatar, is one of the PLO's major pockets in the Christian area.

PLO spokesmen charged that the Lebanese Army was aiding the Christians, but a military spokesman denied this. However, the army is understood to have been involved in several battles with the PLO and leftist forces attacking military and security installations.

Premier Karami indicated over the weekend that the army had not been ordered into action, noting that he had not yet reached agreement on the issue with Interior Minister Kamille Chamoun, a Christian and former president. In an appearance on Beirut TV, Karami said that the whole nation was divided over army intervention: the Christians wanted the army to take action while the Moslems opposed this.

Meanwhile, the acute food shortage has become aggravated in Beirut, with supplies rotting in the city's sealed harbour.

There have been bread shortages in several Lebanese districts which depend on Beirut for food supplies, and yesterday "bread demonstrations" took place in several areas.

Lebanon's second largest port city, Tripoli, in the north, was also paralysed yesterday by the civil strife plaguing the country.

Foreigners living in Beirut, organizing themselves into a "Relief International for Lebanon," yesterday appealed for urgent supplies of basic necessities for the country.

The Speaker of Lebanon's single-house parliament, Kamel al-Asad, yesterday paid a lightning visit to Damascus, where he conferred with President Hafez Assad. No details were disclosed. The Lebanese Speaker's visit followed a weekend surprise call on Beirut by Syrian Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Hikmat Shehab, who met with Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh and Premier Karami.

In Cairo, the Egyptian government-controlled media yesterday accused Syria of responsibility for the present round of fighting in Lebanon. The Egyptian radio and press said that Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam's threat to annex Lebanon if the Christians pressed for partition of the country "was behind the present carnage" in the country.

The Syrians made no further comments over the weekend, indicating that they were stepping up their efforts to achieve a ceasefire with the aim of reconciling Christians and Moslems over moderate constitutional reforms.

Rabin interviewed on BBC 'Israel cannot tolerate intervention in Lebanon'

LONDON. — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a television interview on Friday night that Israel would not tolerate outside intervention in the Lebanon.

He told a BBC interviewer in Tel Aviv that any change in the present situation in the Lebanon "carries with it a real danger for our security."

"If there will be an intervention by foreign forces into Lebanon, Israel will not be in a position to tolerate it."

Asked if this meant that if Syria intervened in the Lebanon, Israel would go to war with Syria, he replied: "I didn't say so. I would like to limit my remarks to what I have said."

He reiterated that Israel would refuse to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and

said that if the Security Council called for the establishment of a new Palestinian state, it would "throw the whole Middle East into a total political chaos."

Israel would not "negotiate with a terrorist organisation whose basic political position is contradictory to the existence of Israel." But it would be acceptable to Israel for Palestinian leaders to join a Jordanian delegation if Israel and Jordan held peace negotiations.

Israel could not accept anything that led to creation of a third state between Israel and Jordan, but a "Jordanian Palestinian state" would be acceptable.

The lines dividing Israel and the proposed Jordanian Palestinian state would be a "matter of negotiations with the government that is in control of the East Bank." (Reuters)

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear to partly cloudy. Weather synopsis: weak trough over the East Mediterranean.

Jerusalem	36	4-13	4-13
Tel Aviv	36	4-13	4-13
Haifa	36	4-13	4-13
Beersheba	36	4-13	4-13
Dimona	36	4-13	4-13
Yotvata	36	4-13	4-13
Jericho	36	4-13	4-13
Hebron	36	4-13	4-13
Nablus	36	4-13	4-13
Tripoli	36	4-13	4-13
Beirut	36	4-13	4-13
Amman	36	4-13	4-13
Baghdad	36	4-13	4-13
Tehran	36	4-13	4-13
Delhi	36	4-13	4-13
Calcutta	36	4-13	4-13
London	36	4-13	4-13
Paris	36	4-13	4-13
Rome	36	4-13	4-13
Moscow	36	4-13	4-13
Washington	36	4-13	4-13
New York	36	4-13	4-13
Los Angeles	36	4-13	4-13
Hong Kong	36	4-13	4-13
Singapore	36	4-13	4-13
Bombay	36	4-13	4-13
Madras	36	4-13	4-13
Calcutta	36	4-13	4-13
Delhi	36	4-13	4-13
Jaipur	36	4-13	4-13
Bhopal	36	4-13	4-13
Patna	36	4-13	4-13
Dispur	36	4-13	4-13
Shillong	36	4-13	4-13
Imphal	36	4-13	4-13
Aizawl	36	4-13	4-13
Itanagar	36	4-13	4-13
Dispur	36	4-13	4-13
Shillong	36	4-13	4-13
Imphal	36	4-13	4-13
Aizawl	36	4-13	4-13
Itanagar	36	4-13	4-13

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir on Friday received Rabbi Israel Miller, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

Dr. Yitzhak Warshawsky, editor of the Yiddish "Zionistische Shtimme," and Shalom Klingler, editor of "Unser Weg" of Paris, were entertained Friday at a party given by the World Union of Jewish Journalists.

Eliezer Smoli, recipient of the Israel Prize for his contribution to children's literature in Hebrew, will speak on "Children's Literature in Israel" at the David Yellin Teachers College, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem, on Tuesday, January 13, at noon.

A gift of 500 dolls from all over the world was donated to the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem by Eileen Silman of England in memory of her mother, Lillian Levy. Attending the presentation last week were Mrs. Ruth Allon and Lily Perry, who represented the Silmans.

Implementing Agrarant report in the military

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee on Friday began hearings on the implementation of the findings of the Agrarant Commission of Inquiry into the Yom Kippur War.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres, Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur and General Staff officers participated in the meeting.

SWEDISH MP ON PLO: 'Even worst enemies have right to speak'

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

"Not talking doesn't lead anywhere... As a free-speaking Swedish parliamentarian, I believe that even the worst of enemies should be given the right to speak."

This comment on the Palestine Liberation Organization's participation in the upcoming Security Council debate was made by visiting Swedish MP and socialist leader Carl-Eric Lundgren, who called at The Jerusalem Post last week.

Lundgren, on an official visit to Israel with fellow-socialist Thure Jadelsteg, stressed he was aware of the content and meaning of the PLO's "Palestine Covenant," and understood Israel's resolve not to deal with the terrorist organization.

But the "general view" in Sweden was that all interested parties should be allowed to state their case at the Council, he said.

This was the reason Sweden had supported the original invitation to the PLO to attend tomorrow's debate, and had subsequently backed the PLO's right to appear in the debate on the Israeli bombing of targets in Lebanon. (Sweden's vote on this tilted the balance in favour of PLO participation in that debate.)

Sweden did not believe, said Lundgren, that the Council debate would prejudice the chances of the Geneva peace conference successfully reconvening — and it certainly did not want to see those chances prejudiced. That country still fully supports Geneva, but regards it as a forum where "final decisions can be formally ratified."

As such, it must be preceded by

REDUCED PRICES on cinema tickets for soldiers already necessary in many cities, will be available also in Haifa.

To Anni Epstein, Paul Steinweg and the family:
We extend our condolences on the death of

WALTER STEINWEG
Management and Staff
Labat Ltd.

My beloved wife
SOPHIE NEBEL
(née Goldenberg)
passed away on January 6, 1976.

Mourning by
Oscar Nebel, Kiryat Haim
Moritz and Harel Goldenberg, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Joe and Clara Zuken, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Factory workers ask 9%

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — In negotiations with private employers on Friday, the Histadrut demanded wage increases of up to 9 per cent for production workers, with a ceiling of IL500 a month.

The Histadrut made its proposal at a meeting with the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations, which represents the private employers, to work out an agreement to replace the one which expired on January 1.

Dov Lautman, who led the employers' team, countered the workers' demand with an offer for a four-year contract, with yearly increases based on the rise in productivity during the preceding year.

However, as there seems to have been no growth in productivity during 1975 (there was a 2 per cent drop in productivity during the first nine months of the year, but the figures for the last quarter haven't been computed yet), the raise for this year would be based on the figures for 1974 and 1975. This would mean a wage increase this year of up to 4 per cent.

The parties, who are to meet tonight to discuss the employers' proposal, have agreed to the principle that workers and employers in each branch of industry should negotiate the exact amount of increase. Thus the metal industry, which is more profitable, could give its employees more than the textile industry, which is suffering setbacks.

Subcommittees discussing changes in the minimum wage, pension schemes and labour legislation are to begin their work today.

Gov't to debate budget increase

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An amount of some IL5,500m. to the 1976/77 budget is to be discussed today by the Cabinet.

The largest single expense in the budget supplement is an increase of IL2,500m. in defence spending. Other large expenditures include IL1,000m. in debt payments and IL800m. for development. A further IL800m. goes for subsidies on basic commodities, and some IL700m. for National Insurance and pension payments.

The supplement is an increase of IL4,500m. The remainder of the sum will be covered by increased government income due to devaluations and other increases in foreign currency income.

Treasury officials expect the Cabinet to approve the measure.

New light on deposits of Israel Corp. in Vaduz trust

A decision handed down last Thursday by the Tel Aviv District Court (and reported in The Jerusalem Post of Friday) throws new light on the deposits of Israel Corporation money in a Vaduz company — Inter-Credit Trust — owned by Tibor Rosenbaum of Geneva (who also controls the International Credit Bank, now in liquidation). Our legal editor, Doris Lankin, explains the background to the decision and its implications.

IN OCTOBER 1974 the Israel Corporation applied to the Tel Aviv District Court for a temporary injunction restraining Tibor Rosenbaum from disposing of any of the shares he holds in Israeli companies or any securities or other property he owns in Israel. The Israel Corporation also applied at the same time for the appointment of a receiver for all the property in Israel owned by Tibor Rosenbaum.

In a sworn affidavit supporting this application, Mordechai Limon, a member of the Israel Corporation Board of Directors, stated that an investigation carried out by the Corporation had revealed that Rosenbaum had conspired with Michael Tzur "to commit a breach of the trust they owed to the Corporation, to commit acts of misfeasance and to deprive the Corporation of moneys belonging to it by way of transferring such moneys to a Vaduz corporation (Inter-Credit Trust) controlled by Rosenbaum."

Limon added that, as it was the intention of the Israel Corporation to sue Rosenbaum for the loss of \$8.5m. resulting from this breach of trust, they were seeking the injunction and receiving orders.

The affidavit stated further that the Corporation's investigations had revealed that all Rosenbaum's property in Israel was registered in the name of trustees or foreign corporations controlled by Rosenbaum.

The Tel Aviv District Court granted the injunction and receiving order, *ex parte*, on the strength of the affidavit.

In June 1975, by which date the Israel Corporation had still not brought its threatened action against him, Tibor Rosenbaum applied to the Tel Aviv District Court to rescind the in-

Background Report

junction and receiving order, basing his application, in the main, on his assertion that any deposits made by the Israel Corporation in the International Credit Bank of Geneva and in the Inter-Credit Trust of Vaduz were made in the ordinary course of business, over a period of years, with the knowledge and consent of the Board of Directors of the Corporation — as the signatures of the Corporation's representatives, including that of Mordechai Limon, would verify — and had appeared in the quarterly financial reports of the Corporation, submitted to the Board of Directors.

The application stated further that all the property which had been entrusted to a receiver in Israel belonged to foreign companies and not to Rosenbaum, and that in any case it had been included in the concordat scheme, presented to the competent court in Geneva by the commissioners appointed to take over the International Credit Bank, in accordance with which the assets and liabilities of the bank (ICB) and the Inter-Credit Trust of Vaduz (ICT) would be merged; and creditors of both the ICB and the ICT, including the Corporation, would be paid out of the joint remaining assets.

In the hearing of the application, on January 8, 1976, the Israel Corporation's counsel, A. Goldenberg, made a statement to the court in which he confirmed, in essence, the claims made by Rosenbaum in his application to rescind the order. Among other things, Dr. Goldenberg admitted that later investigations conducted by the Israel Corporation had revealed that the deposits with ICT were signed by the former general manager (Michael Tzur) and members of the management of the Israel Corporation over a protracted period and that four of the deposits (constituting approximately \$4m.) had actually been signed by a director of the Corporation (Mordechai Limon); that the deposits were made through normal commercial channels and had been duly reported to the Controller of Foreign Exchange and scrutinized by the State Comptroller.

Judge Loewenberg of the Tel Aviv District Court, on the basis

of the statements made by Dr. Goldenberg and the Swiss commissioners of the wealth of material he had studied, then handed down a decision clearing Tibor Rosenbaum and Michael Tzur of any conspiracy to defraud the Israel Corporation, and rescinding the injunctions against property held in Israel by ICT and ICB.

"After the closure of the bank (ICB)" he said, "and after matters were checked in the books of the Israel Corporation, it has become clear that what were previously thought to be transactions conducted through personal contact only between the directors of the bank and the managing director of the Israel Corporation (Michael Tzur) were actually recorded regularly in the books of the Israel Corporation... and were open to inspection."

As to the property which had been placed in receivership in Israel, Judge Loewenberg held that after hearing the statement by Dr. Goldenberg and statements from the trustees appointed for the bank in Geneva, he found that the injunctions and the receiving order should be rescinded. Furthermore, he held that all the assets and liabilities of the bank (ICB) and the Inter-Credit Trust of Vaduz (ICT) would be merged; and creditors of both the ICB and the ICT, including the Corporation, would be paid out of the joint remaining assets.

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Judge Loewenberg of the Tel Aviv District Court, on the basis

NINE HELD IN HAIFA MURDER

HAIFA. — Nine suspects in the killing of Maimon (Motti) Levi were remanded for seven days by the Magistrate's Court here Friday. Police told the judge they believed the victim was killed following a quarrel among drug pushers.

The nine — including eight men and Levi's girlfriend — all denied any link to the killing. Levi was found near trash cans in back of a billiard parlour, fatally beaten with a blunt instrument. (Times)

Michael Robinson's bond set at IL15m.

Businessman Michael Robinson, who is wanted in Switzerland in connection with the failure of a Basel bank, was ordered by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court on Friday to put up a IL15m. bond or spend 15 days in jail. An extradition request from Basel for the 32-year-old British-Swiss national, who has been in Israel for the past six months, is expected to arrive within the week.

Judge Eliazar Ben-Zimra rejected a request from Robinson's attorney that the bond be set at IL5,000,000, as well as the latter's claim that, "as Switzerland does not intend to extradite criminals to Israel, Israel does not need to extradite criminals to Switzerland."

Robinson, son of late Swiss-Israeli financier William Robinson, was arrested on Wednesday in Tel Aviv, where he had been living with his Israeli wife and two children since his father fell to his death there in June. The elder Robinson's death followed the failure of the Robinson Bank in Basel, which the Swiss authorities shut down on suspicion of mismanagement.

In asking on Friday for Robinson to be held, police said the Basel canton authorities had issued an arrest warrant for Robinson on December 1, and that the Swiss police had asked the Israel police on December 31 that Robinson be held until an extradition request could be sent.

The Robinson Bank, which the elder Robinson had bought for his son, collapsed after the failure of strenuous efforts by William Robinson to mobilize loans from banks in Israel and Switzerland against mortgages on the Robinson interest in the National Bank of Israel.

The State Attorney's office told the court yesterday that the extradition request has not yet been received. It said such relations with Switzerland are governed by the general European extradition treaty. (Times)

KNESSET CTTEE INVITES 'PROTECTION' COMPLAINTS

Israelis with any information connected with protection rackets were asked on Friday to write the Knesset Interior Committee at the Knesset — or to telephone its committee chairman, Yoram Aridor, or the committee's secretary, at the Knesset building.

The call came from Aridor, as his committee began discussing suggestions put forth by Knesset members Elmad Omer and Moshe Shalom. He promised that the names of persons giving information would not be published, and that the police would follow up every instance reported.

Olmert listed several fields in Jerusalem which he said he had found to be subject to protection rackets: the Mahaneh Yehuda market; the wholesale market; the shops in Kiryat Avot, nightclubs and discotheques, cafes and restaurants, clothing and electrical appliance shops and gambling clubs.

He said he knew of a number of families that specialized in this form of extortion, and of out-of-towners who employed local thugs. But the level of sophistication of the Jerusalem racket was not high, conditions were far worse in Tel Aviv, he added.

Tel Aviv bus station investors unite to fight building delays

By SARAH RONG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The owners of shops in the new central bus station going up at Kiryat Levanon here have organized to demand compensation for the five-year delay in the terminal's completion and to press for re-

sumption of work at the now-incomplete site.

The station was due to be ready in 1976, and if work were to resume immediately — which is unlikely — it would still only be finished by the end of the year.

Solei Boneh, which owns a 5 per cent share in the construction syndicate, stopped work last year when it felt it was investing more than its share. The Piz construction company, with 50 per cent, and Egged, which holds 1 per cent, each blame the other for failing to provide the funds to continue.

The representatives of the shop owners' organization have met with contractor Arye Piz and plan to see Mayor Shimon Lahat and Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi. The representatives say that many of the investors in business sites in the terminal are new immigrants who have liquidated their holdings abroad in order to establish themselves at the new site.

Battle continues over produce prices Market tour was eyewash, says Shahal

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Consumers Council has demanded a retraction of, and an apology for, statements made by Reuven Eiland, Director-General of the Agriculture Ministry, ostensibly blaming housewives for the high price of produce.

The Council chairman Moshe Shahal, MK, told a press conference here he considered the statement — made during a press tour of the Tel Aviv wholesale market last week — libellous. Eiland, denying there was a significant number of "rampants" (middlemen who corner the market on certain items and push up the price), had said it was up to consumers not to buy vegetables at high prices when they were available elsewhere for less.

Since Eiland did not deny the quotes attributed to him in Thursday's papers, said Shahal, one must assume they were accurate. "We consider the statements libellous against the consumers whom we represent and an attempt to pass the blame for the high prices from the Agriculture Ministry to the consumer — who is in fact a victim of the usurious middleman."

Shahal said the council expects a public apology and reserves its right to take legal action if this is not made by January 22.

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Almost any Jew from the West who is sufficiently motivated to immigrate to Israel has enough drive to settle down happily in a development town.

That assertion comes from Elaine Kopp, a mother of two who left her suburban home and three-car garage in Oklahoma City nearly three years ago to head a Jewish Agency employment office in Ma'alot.

Why Ma'alot? Mrs. Kopp answers without hesitation. "I headed an employment agency in the U.S., and after seeing Israel for the first time (on a Ha-dassah tour in 1971) and finding that potential immigrants got poor information about jobs from alyas emissaries, I decided to do something about it."

After a few months of thinking, she called Uzi Narkiss, director-general of the Jewish Agency's immigration Department, by long-distance phone for an interview, flew to Jerusalem and was hired on the spot. She sent immigrants to development towns from her office in Jerusalem for several months and then decided to do the job from Ma'alot.

"How could I send them and tell them how much they were needed," she asks, "without going there myself?"

From suburban affluence to Ma'alot U.S. 'dynamo' places newcomers in forgotten development town

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Local Ma'alot youth to help her show the potential settlers around town. Good housing for immigrants is readily available, she says, and even singles can get two-room flats with easy-term mortgages. Jobs are plentiful, even for new immigrants fresh out of college who hold degrees in philosophy or some other impractical subject. "I could place such people in community work tomorrow — a philosophy graduate who knew how to play the piano now teaches music in the youth club."

Even halting Hebrew is no great handicap in development towns; fluency can be learned on the job through close contact with people. (Mrs. Kopp still has trouble with her Hebrew, though, and uses a mixture of English and sign language to supplement her Hebrew vocabulary. "I often serve me (the same for me) fish," she quips, "because I don't know the word in Hebrew and ask for what the woman ahead of me buys.")

Ma'alot has bounced back from the feelings of bitterness and frustration that immediately followed the terrorist outrage that ended the lives of 22 children in the Netiv Meir school in 1974, she says. But tourists still drive up to the building (the room that was the scene of death is now a quick-reference library) to gaze, and some ask "Where are the hungry people of Ma'alot?"

The attack, she continues, "reminded the Government that there was a Ma'alot, the Israeli public as well." It remains in the catch the attention of Jews abroad who are not satisfied with "being absentee owners of Israel, and decide to settle in development towns themselves."

Her office, located in the town's absorption centre, is open nearly any time of the day or night. "People who are interested in working here often have to come after their regular work hours," she explains. Although she has the usual card file of potential employers and people who want to work, most of the matches are done in her head. She knows "everybody" in town, is in close contact with Agency emissaries abroad, and organizes group tours for immigrants and students who are looking for jobs.

Known as a "dynamo of energy" in Jewish Agency offices, Mrs. Kopp has even enlisted the help of

Elaine Kopp. (Israel Sun)

have trouble living in development towns; but they generally have difficulty living anywhere outside New York.

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Chaim says, 'Thanks, Pat'

WASHINGTON. — Israel's Ambassador to the UN Chaim Herzog has strongly praised U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan, declaring that "it would be impossible to exaggerate the effect of Pat's defence of Israel in the Security Council on the resolution that equated Zionism with racism."

In an interview published yesterday in "The New York Times," Herzog said: "The biggest tragedy of the UN is that it has no guts. Perhaps if there were more men like Pat Moynihan to speak out and say what was really going on, it wouldn't be like that. As I see it, the UN was once upon a time an evil towards Israel. Now I regret to say it is consistently so."

Herzog and Moynihan have

become close personal friends during the past few months at the UN. They have met often, and last week the two envoys flew to Washington together to attend Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's "working luncheon" for visiting Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

"The plane was delayed and we nearly missed lunch," Herzog said. "On the way back we climbed La Guardia for an hour before we could land. I gave him The Jerusalem Post to read."

The Herzog interview was contained in a "Times" feature story on the Israel UN Ambassador. "When it comes to keeping the peace, Chaim Herzog... is a veritable whirlwind of energy," commented the "Times."

No firm commitment

(Continued from page one)

may influence Western European members, who might take an anti-Israel position, thus perhaps isolating Washington. The U.S. does not want to again be the only member on the Council supporting Israel.

THIS WEEK
Little Draw 62/76
Minimum first prize fund
IL350,000
with accumulation up to
IL1,000,000
TOMORROW is the last day
for handing in Lotto entries.
Subject to rescrutiny.

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Plyushch, drugged, arrives in West

MARCH 1973, Austria. — Soviet dissident Leonid Plyushch, freed after more than two years in a special psychiatric hospital, arrived in the West yesterday with his family.

The 36-year-old mathematician, till under the influence of drugs, travelled by train from the Soviet Union through Czechoslovakia and arrived at this Austrian border town. Looking pale and tired, he was met at a Bratislava-Vienna train by officials of Amnesty International.

He wore a dark suit as he stepped off the train at this isolated frontier station with his wife Tatyana and two sons, Dima and Lesek.

"I thank everybody who helped us to make this happy journey," said Plyushch, as he alighted.

Mrs. Plyushch said her husband earned only one hour after his release from hospital Thursday that they were travelling to the West.

"My husband is very, very weak," Mrs. Plyushch told reporters. "He is still under the influence of mind-numbing drugs he was forced to take."

Plyushch was freed on Thursday from a psychiatric prison hospital in the Ukrainian city of Dnepropetrovsk, where he had been detained since July 1973.

Amnesty International said they planned to ensure peace and quiet for the mathematician at a secret address in Austria before he travels on, probably to Paris.

Friends said they feared the mathematician, who spent four years in bed as a schoolboy with a tubercular bone disease, was in poor health and would need time to recover after the 18-hour overnight train journey.

Plyushch, sacked from his research job at a cybernetics institute in 1968 after joining in human rights protests, was arrested in Kiev in January 15, 1972, on charges of anti-state activity.



Leonid Plyushch descending from the train in March 1973, followed by his wife Tatyana. (AP radiophoto)

According to friends, he was committed to a psychiatric hospital in his absence at a closed court hearing in late January 1973.

Senior psychiatrists from Moscow's Serbsky Institute diagnosed "slowly creeping schizophrenia" and "a paranoid disorder characterized by reformist ideas," and said he was a danger to society.

The Soviet news agency Tass said on Thursday that Plyushch had been released and allowed to emigrate because his condition had improved.

His wife Tatyana has frequently charged that her husband's health was damaged in the Dnepropetrovsk hospital by large doses of debilitating drugs.

In late 1973 she described him as almost unrecognizable and incapable of holding a proper conversation.

British psychiatrist Gary Lober, Plyushch's medical doctor, said "There is no doubt that Plyushch is fully normal and not mentally sick. He is only upset, bewildered and apparently still under the influence of drugs. He will fully recover after a certain period."

The Plyushch case has caused an outcry in the West, and even the leader of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, spoke for him. A French government spokesman said in Paris they would welcome the Plyushch family if they should decide to settle in France.

Sakharov, others protest sentence of dissident

MOSCOW. — Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov joined 173 other dissidents throughout the Soviet Union Friday in protesting the recent prison sentence of biologist Sergei Kovalev and the official repression of dissenters.

Those who put their names to the statements included Jewish, political, religious, intellectual and nationalist dissenters. Among them were writer Andrei Amalrik; historian Roy Medvedev; civil rights advocate Valentin Turchin; writer Vladimir Voinovich; Russian Orthodox priest Dmitri Dudko; and Jewish leaders Alexander Lerner, Alexander Luntz and Vitaly Rubin.

Kovalev, who published an underground journal about the Lithuanian Catholic Church, was sentenced on December 12 in Lithuania to seven years in prison and three in exile for "anti-Soviet activities."

The authorities put Kovalev on trial because "they want to wear us from civil responsibility, from sympathy and help for those whose rights are violated," the dissidents' statement said.

"They want us to return to the time when such cases received organized approval and when not a single voice of protest was sounded," it added. (AP)

\$10,000 found on murder victim's body

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER TEL AVIV. — Police found \$10,000 hidden in the underwear of murder victim Esther Yamanik, whose body was discovered early last week on the Palmachim beach, near Rishon LeZion.

Her husband, who was murdered on the same night and whose body was discovered at another location 20 kms. away, was known to have been a dealer in Tel Aviv's Lillienblum Street black currency market.

Police believe the murders were carefully premeditated and are conducting an intensive investigation in Lillienblum Street itself. Dealers are being questioned about big transactions in which the couple may have been involved and which may have led to their murders.

The 60-year-old woman's well-dressed body, with gunshot wounds in the throat, was found on a path leading to the Palmachim beach on Tuesday night. Her 67-year-old husband's body, with \$12,000 in his pockets, was spotted on Wednesday morning near Ben-Gurion Airport. He had been shot three times in the chest.

Police break up 'private bank'

TEL AVIV. — The alleged owner of an illegal foreign-exchange bank run in a flat which police raided here on Thursday evening — Yitzhak Snir, 66 — was remanded on Friday for 15 days by the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court.

Police said they found \$31,420 and about \$100,000 on the premises.

A number of people were in the flat when the raid squad broke in, police told the court, and several of them struck the officers. In the confusion several of the customers got away, while Snir and his daughter locked themselves in another room.

A preliminary search of the flat turned up \$31,320 and about a quarter-million Israeli pounds. While Snir was being interrogated, the officers returned and found a further \$100 and \$150,000. (Hem)

Two suspected drug-runners ordered held

ASEDOD. — Magistrates Court Judge Avraham Sasson on Friday remanded two foreigners, picked up by a Navy patrol vessel half a ton of hashish in their possession, until tomorrow. But he ordered the police to inform their countries' embassies of their detention.

The two, John Grady Miles, 29, of the U.S., and Robert Michael Rohan, 28, of Britain, were aboard a sailboat intercepted by the Navy northwest of Ha-Arish on Wednesday. A third man, an Egyptian, was killed when he drew a pistol as the Israeli patrol boarded the vessel.

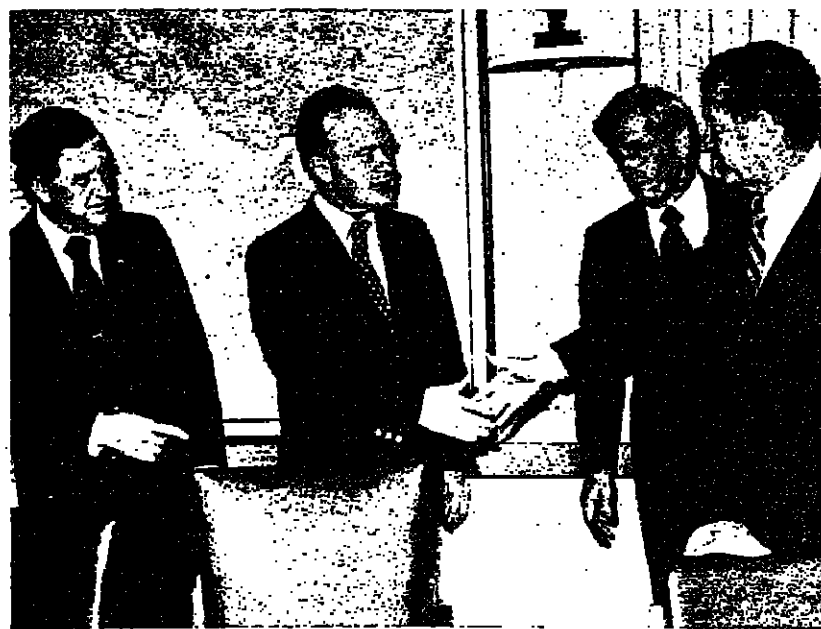
Miles and Rohan admitted carrying the hashish, valued at \$130m., but claimed they were sailing from Lebanon to Egypt and had not intended to come near the Israeli shore.

J'lem doctor held for 'pot parties'

JERUSALEM DOCTOR Avraham Krieger, who arrived from the U.S. in 1973, was remanded on Friday for five days on suspicion of drug possession and of encouraging youths to smoke marijuana.

The doctor, a temporary resident, admitted possession of the drug, but denied encouraging minors to use it. He also said the police search of his home had been illegal. Police told the Jerusalem Magistrates Court that the search had produced dozens of pills of a dangerous (but unspecified) drug, bags of marijuana, and three pipes for smoking marijuana. They charged that Krieger had been inviting boys to smoke the drug with him, and asked that he be held to prevent interference with the interrogation of the large number of persons allegedly involved. (Hem)

A SHEPHERD whose flocks caused hundreds of pounds worth of damage to Mount Carmel forests of the Jewish National Fund has been fined \$1300 by the Haifa Magistrates Court. Mass'ud Nasr e-Din of Daliyat al-Carmel was also required to sign a \$1,000 bond not to repeat the offence, which he had committed six times. He paid the JNF \$1300 in compensation.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin greets U.S. Congressman Paul Findley (Republican, Illinois) of the International Relations Committee delegation before his meeting on Friday at the Prime Minister's Bureau in Tel Aviv with the six members of the delegation. At the Premier's right is Lawrence H. Fountain (Democrat, North Carolina), head of the delegation. (Israel Sun)

U.S. mission: Arab states represent the Palestinians

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — A U.S. House of Representatives fact-finding mission to the Middle East believes the Arab states should represent Palestinians in any negotiations on the Palestine problem, a spokesman for the group said here on Friday.

The six delegation members from the House International Relations Committee left for Tehran after a two-day visit to Israel. They came from Cairo on Wednesday.

Delegation head Lawrence Fountain was asked by reporters if he thought there might be U.S. pressure on Israel to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Fountain replied that such a move would be strongly opposed by Congress.

"I don't know what the final position of my government is regarding the Geneva peace talks, but it would be better if the Arab governments who represent all these people (the Palestinian Arabs) can do the negotiations for them."

"But the main thing is to continue with the step-by-step process — to develop a state of mind of give-and-take and a desire to live in peace in the area and an understanding that this is preferable to a continued state of war."

He said the mission had "very good talks" with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other government leaders, and had also been satisfied with their earlier talks in Cairo.

"Mr. Rabin stated his own and the Israel Government's position in unmistakable language which I cannot one can disagree with," he said. He added: "Israel is here to stay, and America will continue to aid her, financially and economically as much as it can afford to."

Defence Minister Shimon Peres told the mission members at a briefing at an official dinner on Thursday night that the mission was to be held in an official dinner on Thursday night.

"GAN"
APARTMENTS
in PETAH TIKVA
are the BEST
for LIVING
and INVESTING
Unlinked loans
available up to IL100,000
70 MA'AN OTZAR ET PETAH TIKVA

Knesset staffer to face Civil Service tribunal

JERUSALEM POST KNESSET REPORTER The head of maintenance in the Knesset will be brought before a disciplinary tribunal of the Civil Service Commission, it was announced on Thursday evening.

Civil Service Commissioner Ya'akov Nitzan said the man, Reuven Cohen, would be brought up on two counts which apparently relate to charges that he was moonlighting in his electrical trade and that he made allegations against his superior, Knesset Clerk Netanel Lorch, to the media. Lorch has denied Cohen's allegations.

Nitzan recommended that Cohen be kept off maintenance till the disciplinary tribunal heard the case. A police inquiry into Cohen's activities last year failed to find evidence which would justify criminal charges against him, whereupon Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu permitted him to return to his job after several months' suspension.

Smaller Likud factions merge next week

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER TEL AVIV. — The Knesset is to have a new eight-member faction, following Thursday's decision by the Likud's Land of Israel Movement to merge with two other Likud factions — the State List and the Independent Centre. The new party, which will be the third largest component in the Likud, will be called La'am — Tnuva Mamlahti.

The ex-Labour Land of Israel splinter, whose single Knesset member is Nature Reserve Authority head Avraham Yoffe, is composed of members of the Land of Israel Movement who decided to run with the Likud in the 1973 election.

They had delayed their merger with the other two parties, which several weeks ago worked out a common platform, until they could find out exactly what their future partners' stand on Sinai was, and to assure their place at the decision-making level of the new body.

Thursday's vote to merge was unanimous, and this Thursday was set for the formal signing of the merger.

HAIFA'S DEPUTY police chief and spokesman, Haim Fraenkel, has been promoted to the rank of Nit-zav-mishne.

CAMPAIGN SHOULD ADD: 'LET MY PEOPLE LIVE'

UK Chief Rabbi defends himself

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT LONDON. — The Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, has defended himself against critics who say he has painted too rosy a picture of Soviet policy towards Jews.

The Chief Rabbi, who recently returned from a nine-day official visit to the Soviet Union, told an overflow meeting at St. John's Wood Synagogue in northern London that the campaign for Soviet Jewry should be geared to two slogans: "let my people go," and "let my people live" as Jews in the Soviet Union.

Taking issue with those who claim a conflict between these concepts, the Chief Rabbi said: "The entire debate is irrelevant to the realities of Soviet Jewry."

Dr. Jakobovits said his visit, the first made by the Chief Rabbi of a Western community, "has not made me an expert on Soviet Jewry. But neither is anyone else."

He spoke of "the kaleidoscopic nature of the many-faceted reality of Soviet Jewry."

Jewish activists should in no way be described as dissidents, he insisted, for all they wanted was to live Jewish lives, whether in Russia or in Israel. That differed from dissent against the Soviet system.

The Chief Rabbi thought "at the most" half a million Soviet Jews

would immigrate to Israel if the gates were opened to them. No one could write off the remaining two million Soviet Jews, and there would be no Jews to go to Israel if Jewish identity were not cultivated in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Jakobovits dwelt on the self-sacrifice and tremendous devotion he had encountered among Jewish activists and self-taught Hebrew teachers in the Soviet Union. He added: "I wish we had the same kind of young people here." Some of the Russian Jews he had met had asked him why Jews in the West made such a fuss about emigration for Soviet Jews when they themselves do not go to live in Israel. Others had queried him on the alienation of Western Jews from Jewish tradition, he said.

Recalling his meetings with senior Soviet officials, Dr. Jakobovits said he had since submitted written proposals for the activation of Jewish life to the Soviet Ministry of Culture. He was hopeful as to results.

He described Russia as "one big freezer for Jews," and spoke of "having returned from another planet." He had been proud to have brought together the activists and the official Jewish leaders, told of ineffectual attempts to prevent him from meeting the activists and to keep him away from the Moscow

Synagogue on the Sabbath when he addressed the congregation.

He scoffed at editor Aharon Vergel's, whom he met in the luxurious offices of the official Yiddish publication "Sovietische Heimland." "They persist in trying to put the stamp of conformity and in breaking the last link with Jewish heritage and the Jewish homeland."

As to Soviet Jewry's future, the Chief Rabbi said: "If you see how the repression, attrition and alienation of two entire generations have worked, then logically they should have ceased to exist as a community. But Jewish history is not governed by logic. I have perfect faith in their survival. Indeed they are not allowed to forget they are Jews — it is inscribed in their passports."

Recent Soviet immigrants in Tel Aviv last week told The Post that Jakobovits had been duped. Prof. Alexander Torosel said, "The Rabbi's conclusions from his visit are another instance of how many Western people are simply naïve, get taken in by clever Soviet propaganda, without thoroughly checking the facts."

Other critics protested the rabbi's statement that "virulent anti-Semitism" was not prevalent or a matter of official Soviet policy.

Zamir hits Histadrut 'despotism'

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. — Aluf (res.) Zvi Zamir told The Jerusalem Post last week that during his whole career in the army and as head of the Intelligence Service (Mossad) he had "never seen such despotism as I saw in Histadrut enterprises."

Zamir resigned last Wednesday as chairman of Solel Boneh's board of directors. (Solel Boneh is the Histadrut's construction company and accounts for 25 per cent of the construction work in the country.)

Lashing out at Bank Hapo'alim, Zamir said he had reason to believe that "the bank's conduct toward Solel Boneh was influenced by personal considerations." Because of the slump in construction and inflation, Solel Boneh had been hard pressed

to raise capital, "but when you ask me if Solel Boneh got help from Histadrut sources — the answer is 'no' with four exclamation marks," he said. "There was just nobody to talk to."

Apparently referring to Bank Hapo'alim manager Ya'acov Levinson, Zamir said some matters are handled like "someone's personal property."

A well-informed Histadrut source in Tel Aviv said last week that Zamir's resignation was connected with a power struggle with Levinson, who is considered the power behind the throne in the Histadrut's economic enterprises. The dispute surfaced when Zamir recommended that the Histadrut's managing committee consider candidates outside of Solel Boneh for the vacant post of Solel Boneh director general.

"Differences of opinion" arose between Zamir on the one hand and Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel and Herta Ovdin, secretary Eilat Rabin, on the other. (Herta Ovdin is the Histadrut's holding company). The nomination of Shraga Rothman, supported by Levinson, failed twice in votes in the managing committee, the source reported.

However, once it was decided the

candidate must come from within Solel Boneh, this left only Rothman, who was appointed director general last Wednesday. The source said he believed Zamir resigned because Rothman would also be chairman of the boards of Solel Boneh's seven departments, and Zamir saw "who would be the real boss."

Meshel last week criticized Zamir. "A full year isn't enough to reach conclusions or raise complaints," he told The Post.

Asked to comment on Zamir's accusations that decisions were taken on the basis of personal and political — but not economic — considerations, Meshel said: "This man resigned. I have more (important) worries than to analyse his motives." The outgoing chairman of Solel Boneh's board of directors "had no hand in whatever happened in Solel Boneh," Meshel charged. "I won't say he interfered, but he didn't contribute."

In response Zamir claimed "Meshel personally understands very little of (economic) matters." Regarding his future career, Zamir yesterday discounted press speculation that he may be appointed Ambassador to the U.S.

Almogi taking over Dulzin's Jewish Agency Executive job

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER Yosef Almogi, who was elected chairman of the World Zionist Executive by the Zionist General Council last Tuesday, will be named acting Jewish Agency Executive chairman by the Agency Board of Governors this week.

Almogi's opponent for Zionist Executive chairman, WZO and Agency Treasurer Arye Dulzin, resigned from the post of acting Agency chairman on Friday. Almogi will have to wait until the Jewish Agency Assembly, scheduled for June, to have the word "acting" removed from his title and to inherit officially the post left vacant by the late Pinhas Sapir.

At a meeting of the Zionist Executive plenary on Friday, Dulzin handed over the reins as Zionist chairman to Almogi, wishing him success in his new post. Almogi said that being chosen was "the

greatest honour ever bestowed upon me." He was also named head of the WZO's department of immigration and absorption.

Discussion of the resolutions of last month's Jerusalem Conference of Jewish Solidarity took up the rest of the agenda. The coordinating body that was appointed to follow up the resolutions will meet in Jerusalem this week.

In his maiden speech to the Zionist General Council late Thursday night, WZO Executive chairman Almogi called for realization of the Zionist idea with practical steps: settlement, more aliyah, better Jewish education and more fund-raising. He suggested a new project that would bring 30,000 or more young volunteers to Israel from the Diaspora, noting that it would be a potential source of 10,000 immigrants.



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Congress veto on Angola shadows K-Allon talks

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Congressional limitations on Ford Administration aid to the anti-Communist factions in Angola are apparently having an impact on the current round of talks between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

Israel, which has always feared U.S. isolationism, is said to be growing increasingly concerned over what it regards as a dangerous post-Vietnam trend towards weakening U.S. commitments abroad.

Former Prime Minister Golda Meir was reported to have been in President Ford's office two weeks ago at the exact moment when the President was informed that Congress had voted to prohibit the use of U.S. funds for the anti-Communist Angolans. The President was described as irate, as was Kissinger, who was also in the office.

U.S. GUARANTEE

A few days later, this Congressional reaction to Angola apparently influenced Mr. Meir. She told a TV interviewer that Israel should never rely on a U.S. guarantee in exchange for a total territorial withdrawal. Referring to the Congressional reaction to Angola, she asked: "Would you rely on a U.S. guarantee?"

In private conversations with Allon and other Israeli officials, Kissinger is said to have expressed deep concern over the limitations Congress has placed on the Administration's ability to help defeat

the Communist-backed groups in Angola.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister referred to the Angola situation during their talks at a dinner party Wednesday evening. Kissinger, declaring that "only a strong Israel" can afford to participate in peace negotiations, also said that only a strong U.S. that is respected abroad can prevent hostilities in the world.

The Secretary appealed to Congress to stop placing restrictions on the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. This, he said, weakened America's deterrent credibility and could lead to bloody sacrifices.

Allon agreed. "The world depends upon your (America's) credibility," he said. "America cannot afford isolationism. I see no reason why America should become isolationist."

The Foreign Minister, who expressly said that his comments were not off-the-cuff, called upon the U.S. to "live up to its historic duty" and take the leading role in helping its foreign friends, whom it needed just as they needed the U.S.

Congressional supporters of Israel who at the same time oppose any U.S. involvement in Angola argue that the two situations are totally different.

Similar arguments were made in the 'sixties and early 'seventies during the Vietnam debate, when pro-Israel Senators and Representatives clearly sought to distinguish between the U.S. commitment to Israel — a democracy and a stable ally — and South Vietnam, which was seen as fighting a civil war.

IMF plan cuts link to gold

KINGSTON, Jamaica. — World finance ministers gathered here last week produced an outline for a new international monetary system, which — in theory — does away with currencies' link to gold reserves. But the International Monetary Fund conference failed to produce any solid commitment of more help to the poor nations.

The new system, still subject to approval by the legislatures of the 123 countries represented, allows for both fixed and floating currency exchange rates. It prohibits manipulation of rates by any of the members, making violators subject to dismissal from the IMF.

The old system, established in 1944, collapsed in 1971, when the U.S. decided to stop redeeming its international debts in gold. Since 1973, the U.S. has had a floating system. The IMF's new system will still take several years to refine — and there remain other international monetary issues which, according to experts, will be more difficult to resolve.

The new system makes "paper gold" — IMF drawing rights — the principal reserve asset in the international financial system. But experts say it is not at all certain that the role of gold as a reserve asset will disappear.

The official price for gold bears no relation to its free market price. Officially it sells for \$42.32 an ounce, but it approached a peak of \$200 an ounce in 1974. Most central banks have said it will remain in their reserves for a long time to come, since there is no prospect of the IMF being able to buy up the \$42,400m. in gold held by IMF members as reserves, even at the official price.

For the underdeveloped nations, meanwhile, the IMF conference failed to produce new measures which would help the poor countries. U.S. opposition defeated a resolution calling for substantial increases in contributions to the International Development Association (IDA).

(AP, Reuters)

Mexico's emissary

MEXICO CITY. — Roberto de Rosenzweig Diaz, Mexican Ambassador to Egypt and Syria, has been appointed Mexico's Ambassador to the United Nations. (AP)

400 hurt as trains collide in Chicago

CHICAGO. — A packed commuter train crashed into the rear of another train on Friday at the height of the morning rush hour, injuring over 400 of the 600 persons aboard. Eleven were listed in critical condition.

No one was killed in the crash between the two electric trains run by the Chicago Transit Authority. Four of the injured had to be cut free from mangled metal with acetylene torches.

Hospitals reported treating 404 persons, with about a dozen of the injured requiring surgery.

The accident was one of the worst in recent years in terms of the number of injured, and occurred even though both trains carried equipment specifically designed to avoid such rear-end collisions, a CTA spokesman said.

CTA spokesman Tom Buck estimated that the trains carried 600 passengers when they collided in near zero cold minutes after 8 a.m.

Passengers said the impact came without warning.

Ecuador army takes over But president clings to post

QUITO. — Ecuador's president Guillermo Rodriguez Lara clung to the vestiges of office yesterday after handing much of his power to leaders of the nation's armed forces.

The beleaguered Gen. Lara on Friday night called on the chiefs of the army, navy and air force to assume responsibility for order in this volatile republic — a move which appeared to be a virtual surrender of presidential authority. Harassed by mounting demands for his outright resignation, the president brought in the military chiefs after a day of intense bargaining.

The day which began with radio reports — later officially denied — that the president had resigned, ended with riot police firing tear gas to disperse anti-government demonstrators outside the presidential palace.

As a bus strike which had turned into an outright protest against the government continued on Friday, Public Works Minister Raul Puma was reported arrested and Education Minister Gustavo Vascones sacked from the army. The two, both generals, opposed a surrender of power to the military commanders.

General Rodriguez Lara, who seized power in a coup on February 18, 1972, had been expected to hold a reception in the presidential palace yesterday for the marriage of his daughter Nancy.

The president has been ruling without the full support of his cabinet since 11 members resigned on January 2. If he manages to stay in office until February 16, he will complete a normal four-year presidential term.

CHINESE PAY LAST RESPECTS TO CHOU

PEKING. — Tearful mourners filed by the body of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai as he lay in state in a Peking hospital yesterday. Guarded from foreign eyes, the ceremony was held in a German-built hospital in a quiet side-street off the Avenue of Eternal Tranquility.

Government ministers, party officials and invited "representatives of the masses" called to pay last respects to Chou, who died here last Thursday after a long battle against cancer.

Following custom, the lying-in-state was closed to foreigners and surrounding streets were sealed off by security men and soldiers. Two buses drove away carrying mourners, some of them weeping.

Mourning ceremonies for Chou will be held at the Working People's Palace of Culture here tomorrow through Wednesday, and the funeral will take place at the Great Hall of the People on Thursday.

Although Japanese Premier Takeo Miki and other foreign leaders have expressed their intention of attending the memorial service, China announced Friday night that it would not break tradition by inviting foreign statesmen to the funeral.

But diplomats here have been asked to tomorrow's mourning ceremony inside the ancient Forbidden City.

China began the week of mourning amid expectations that Teng Hsiao-ping, Chou's 71-year-old first deputy, would succeed him as Premier.

BOY WONDER

But the more powerful second spot in the Communist Party hierarchy might go to 38-year-old Wang Hung-wen, a vice-chairman of the Party and the boy wonder of Chinese politics.

Japanese correspondents in Peking reported that Communist Party leaders met Thursday night at the Great Hall of the People, and there was speculation that the Central Committee was meeting to name Chou's successor.

Observers believed the choice was sure to be Teng, a protégé of Chou who was purged in 1967 during the "cultural revolution" returned to power in 1973 and has been running the government since the Premier became ill.

However, the funeral-committee list, which presumably gave the members in the order of their Party standing, placed Wang second after Mao and Teng, fourth, following Defense Minister Yeh Chien-ying, 79. The Japanese now report that the

Central Committee will meet again after the funeral to choose Chou's successor.

Another possible choice for the premiership is Chang Chun-chiao, one of the radicals of the cultural revolution, who is in his 50s. He is a protégé of Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, and is Second Vice Premier as well as chief of the army's general political department.

Wang was chosen for high office as a concession to the nation's youth, but his star has seemed to waver in recent months. Following Chou's illness, he ceased to accompany foreign visitors to audiences with Mao and in recent months he has made his headquarters in Shanghai. He reappeared in Peking December 17 to preside at the funeral of another party vice chairman, Kang Sheng.

BURST INTO TEARS

In public the Chinese yesterday maintained their disciplined image with no show of emotion. But soldiers had beat their chests, teachers and pupils burst into tears, and long lines of people desperately tried to buy newspapers when the news of Chou's death was reported.

The Peking-based correspondent of the "Tokyo Shimbun" said yesterday:

"I was travelling on a train with a Chinese official when the loudspeaker began broadcasting the news. One coach was crowded with Chinese soldiers, and immediately there came a dead silence. Then soldiers started beating their chests in grief."

"Two women conductors were staring at the loudspeaker with piercing eyes... even the accompanying Foreign Ministry official, who usually is emotionless, started sobbing... we hurried back to the capital."

In Peking, newstands were crowded with people lining up to buy papers, while hundreds were flocking around the bulletin boards on the street. All of them looked as if they still couldn't believe what had happened."

Around the world, Communist nations and leaders began reacting to Chou's death according to whether they favour Peking or Moscow in the Soviet-Chinese struggle.

The Soviet Union barely acknowledged the event. The Kremlin sent brief condolences, and "Pravda" gave the news of the death only four lines on page five.

(See "Flexibility" on page 8).

(Reuters, AP)

Japan-USSR deadlocked over return of islands

TOKYO. — Soviet Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko and his Japanese counterpart remained deadlocked yesterday in their talks — aimed at concluding a formal World War II peace treaty — after the Russians refused to return four northern Japanese islands seized at the end of World War II.

However, during his six hours of discussions with Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyawara, Gromyko announced that his country would release 32 Japanese fishermen who had been seized during recent years in the vicinity of the disputed islands.

The Russians have said they will return two of the islands, Habomai and Shikotan, after a peace treaty is signed. But they apparently intend to keep the others, Kunashiri and Etorofu. All four islands are off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

The two leaders also discussed the problem of Soviet fishing ships in Japanese coastal waters and Soviet interference with Japanese vessels in the Northern Pacific. They continue talks tomorrow.

(AP, Reuters)

Attlee planned to settle Jews in Libya

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

The Attlee government in 1945 considered a plan to settle the Jewish survivors of the Holocaust in what is today Libya. This emerges in the Cabinet papers now released by the Public Record Office, at the expiry of the 30-year official secrecy rule.

The survivors of Hitler's Europe were then clamouring to leave for the Jewish homeland from the DP camps into which the Allies had placed them. The British were under three-fold pressures from the Jews, the Arabs and Americans. The British Labour Party was still officially committed to setting up a Jewish home in Eretz-Israel. But their most acute problem was the hundreds of thousands of concentration camp survivors. By then the quota of 75,000 certificates granted by the British under the 1939 White Paper had gone — except for 3,000. The Jewish Agency demanded 100,000 certificates for the survivors, and this demand was strongly backed by the Americans. The American President, Harry Truman was a vocal supporter of the Jewish cause. So the Attlee government began to seek alternative solutions, even if only to relieve the pressure on them.

The Cabinet then discussed the fate of the former Italian colonies in North Africa, including Cyrenaica in what is now Libya. The idea

was to have the British take over this colony for the time being, with the fledgling UN taking it over eventually.

According to the Cabinet report for September 3, 1945 the discussion touched on the suggestion that "Cyrenaica might be a suitable place for Jewish settlement." However, it was stressed that the dominant Arab tribe — the Senussi — would resent the idea, "and it might have serious repercussions throughout the Arab world."

The idea of sending the Jews to the Cyrenaican desert was first broached by Conservative Members of Parliament, and there was a series of letters in "The Daily Telegraph." The question eventually came up in the House of Commons, with Attlee being quite in favour of the idea.

Other documents show that at the next Cabinet meeting on September 11 the late Herbert Morrison, then leader of the House of Commons, came out strongly in favour of the scheme. He advocated British keeping control of Cyrenaica "so that we should be in a better position to arrange for the use of some portion of the territories as a Jewish settlement."

The minutes of this second Cabinet meeting show that the late Ernest Bevin, then Foreign Secretary, was doubtful about the scheme. A top-secret memorandum issued by Bevin warned of a "storm" in Egypt

and the Middle East if the matter was not "handled tactfully." He spoke of "the intractable problem of Palestine and the Jews."

In the October papers, Lord Halifax, the then U.K. ambassador in Washington, alerted the Cabinet to the future in the U.S., which Attlee referred to as "a marked increase in American agitation" over immediate immigration. The Cabinet then focused on the kind of statement to be made on British policy.

We next learn from the summary of the meeting that the British government was to warn that "the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine, would not solve the problem of the Jews in Europe and will lead to an explosion in the Middle East."

Other ministers argued that "no government announcement could afford to ignore the present situation in Europe where Jews are living in

conditions of great hardship and are still subject to some areas to persecution (especially in Eastern Europe)."

One interesting revelation is that the Home Secretary, the late Chuter Ede, reported that the late Chief Rabbi of Britain, Rabbi Joseph Hertz, had asked him to admit to Britain those DPS who did not wish to settle in Germany... Bevin — the minutes said — announced his intention of proposing the formation of an Anglo-American commission to examine "what can be done immediately to ameliorate the position of Jews in Europe; to consider how much immigration into Palestine could be reasonably allowed in the future, and to examine relieving the position in Europe by Jewish emigration to other countries including the U.S. and the British Commonwealth."

Hamburg ship blast kills 19

HAMBURG. — Super-heated steam exploded from a boiler aboard a tanker being completed in a dockyard here on Friday, killing 19 workers and seriously injuring 19 others.

The boiler, under a pressure of 50 atmospheres, spurted steam heated to a temperature of 500 degrees C. over boiler room mechanics and blasted through a bulkhead, injuring others in the shipyard. The 13,500-ton container vessel, a spokesman for the shipyard said, was being built for a Danish owner.

Many of the dead and injured were so badly disfigured by the steam that they were great trouble to identify, police said.

They looked like boiled crabs," said a fireman who saw the dead and injured.

Rescue workers were hampered by steam that poured out of every opening in the hull, the intense heat and unfamiliarity with the work. Of the 47 persons on board when the boiler blew up, 14 were killed instantly and the other five died in hospital.

The shipbuilding firm said the dead included one Turkish worker, one Spaniard, four Yugoslavians, and one Englishman and a Dane.

(AP)

Tories upset over pro-PLO comments by colleague

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Pro-Israel Conservatives here are concerned about a report from Kuwait that Patrick Jenkin, the Opposition's spokesman on energy matters, promised the Arabs a Conservative Government would seek recognition for the PLO in all international bodies.

Jenkin was reportedly referring to the present Labour Government's firm stand against recognition of the PLO, and Britain's vote at the Security Council against inviting the PLO to participate in the forthcoming Middle East debate.

Leading members of the Conservative Friends of Israel told The Jerusalem Post they intend to convey their executive bodies to discuss Jenkin's statement. He was Minister of Fuel in the last Conservative Government led by Edward Heath.

The concern at Jenkin's statement stems from its continuation of the pro-PLO line taken by the Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Reginald Maudling, during the recent foreign policy debate in the House of Commons. Following that debate, Opposition leader Mrs. Margaret Thatcher went on of her way to reassure a Jewish audience in her London constituency that party policy had not changed, and that she was strongly opposed to terrorism in any form.

A top Tory politician, later, said that Mrs. Thatcher would shortly be dropping Maudling from her "Shadow Cabinet," when she reshuffles it in the near future. Maudling's involvement in a number of economic scandals has made him an electoral liability, it was said.

Conservative Party vice chairman Moore, MP, recently told B'nai B'rith audience that Maudling did not reflect the views of the opposition party. "Most of regard his statement with horror," he said at the time.

(Reuters)

Exiled Mafiosi in rooftop protest

ASINARA, Sardinia. — About 20 reputed Mafiosi exiled to this barren strip of land off Sardinia began a rooftop protest yesterday demanding to be transferred to the Italian mainland. They said living conditions in the island of Asinara — Jackson Island — is unbearable because of its isolation. The island has only one telephone, intermittent postal service and no pharmacy. Once a penal colony, it now is the home of those judged to be underworld kingpins and exiled from the mainland on court orders.

(AP)

Athens police find arms cache

ATHENS. — Police yesterday announced the discovery of a weapons cache in an Athens apartment and said the arms belonged to a royalist organization. Sources said the authorities were investigating the possibility weapons were used in the assassination of Richard Welch, CIA chief in Greece. An announcement said the weapons discovered on Friday — two sub-machineguns, one revolver, two pistols, one hand grenade and a small amount of ammunition and explosives — belonged to the royalist resistance youth (EAN), a group that supports deposed King Constantine.

(UPI)

Nixon celebrates 63rd birthday

SAN CLEMENTE, California. — Former President Richard Nixon celebrated his 63rd birthday on Friday with a private dinner party for a few old friends and family members, a telephone call from President Ford and some gifts from China. President Ford telephoned Nixon during the day to wish him a happy birthday, and a spokesman said they spoke "for a few minutes." David and Julie Eisenhower flew home from China on Friday afternoon in time to make her father's evening dinner party. They brought along several gifts for Nixon from Chinese leaders, as well as a renewed invitation for the former President to visit China again.

(UPI)

More bombs explode in Oporto

LISBON. — Two bombs exploded in Oporto early yesterday, the sixth and seventh blasts in four days of a widening wave of political violence in largely conservative northern Portugal. No injuries were reported in either blast. Police said yesterday a blast destroyed a panel truck belonging to a Communist militant in the town of Moreira Do Rio. Shortly afterward, in downtown Oporto, a bomb damaged the car of Fernando Baarrados, an outspoken conservative journalist responsible for a rightward movement of the newspaper "Comercio de Oporto's" editorial policy.

(AP)

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

RECITAL

DIETRICH FISCHER-DIESKAU, baritone

KARL ENGEL, pianist

TEL AVIV

Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Tonight, Sunday, 11.1.76

Programme:

Songs to poems by Joseph von Eichendorff

SPECIAL APPEARANCE

SWINGLE II

vocal ensemble

JERUSALEM

Binyanei Ha'omah, 8.30 p.m.

Tonight, Sunday, 11.1.76

HAIFA

Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Monday, 12.1.76

Programme:

From Madrigals to Ragtime and Jazz

SPECIAL CONCERT

HELMUTH RILLING, conductor

JULIA VARADY, soprano

ALICE ROGERS, alto

ADALBERT KRAUS, tenor

NIKLAUS TULLER, bass

The

"GACHINGER KANTOREI"

chorus of Stuttgart

TEL AVIV

Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Monday, 12.1.76

HAIFA

Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 13.1.76

JERUSALEM

Binyanei Ha'omah, 8.30 p.m.

Thursday, 15.1.76

Programme:

Mozart, Schubert, Brahms

RECITAL

DIETRICH FISCHER-DIESKAU,

KARL ENGEL, pianist

TEL AVIV

Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 14.1.76

Programme:

Mahler: Songs from "Des Knaben Wunderhorn"

SPECIAL CONCERT

HELMUTH RILLING, conductor

JULIA VARADY, soprano

ALICE ROGERS, alto

ADALBERT KRAUS, tenor

DIETRICH FISCHER-DIESKAU,

baritone

The

"GACHINGER KANTOREI"

chorus of Stuttgart

TEL AVIV

Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, 17.1.76

Sunday, 18.1.76

Programme:

Bach, Brahms

SUBSCRIPTION

CONCERT No. 5

DIETRICH FISCHER-DIESKAU,

KARL ENGEL, pianist

TEL AVIV

Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Series 1: Thursday, 22.1.76

Series 2: Saturday, 24.1.76

Series 3: Monday, 26.1.76

Series 4: Tuesday, 27.1.76

Series 5: Wednesday, 28.1.76

JERUSALEM

Binyanei Ha'omah, 8.30 p.m.

Sunday, 25.1.76

Programme:

Mendelssohn: "Fingert's Overture"

Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 5, K. 219

Brahms: Symphony No. 4

Anti-Springbok outcry from sports bodies in three continents

The decision by the New Zealand Football Association to invite South Africa for the world football championships starting January 31 in Wellington has drawn repercussions from three continents. Mexico and the Philippines have announced they will not play in the same series as the Springboks. Tanzania announced it would cancel a scheduled tour of New Zealand by Philbert Mtshali, world 1,500-metre record holder and several other Tanzanian athletes unless the invitation to South African footballers is withdrawn.

But the recently elected conservative government in Wellington has decided there is no question of cancelling the invitation accepted by the Minister for Recreation and Sport David Highet added that any case the government had no intention of interfering with sports organizations. He also expressed his belief that the disappointment of thousands of New Zealanders at South Africa's non-appearance would be regarded with annoyance and a sense of injustice at mixing politics and sports.

The deputy leader of the Labour position, Robert Tizard, whose government had insisted that visiting teams be selected solely on merit, suggested the new Cabinet might itself what price it was ready to pay for relations with South Africa.

Remaining in the football tournament with the hosts are Canada, Japan, Taiwan and the U.S. Earlier this month, a serious diplomatic row between Brazil and South Africa was avoided after last-minute reversal of Brazil's decision to ban yachts competing in the Cape Town to Rio regatta. Brazil announced suspension of all official contacts with South Africa. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry announced at the beginning of January that it had refused to allow the 18 yachts from 12 countries taking part in the race to moor in Brazilian ports. The two Brazilian teams, aiming to take part were ordered to stay out of the event.

The South African backlash was more forceful than anticipated. Retoria announced it was withdrawing its ambassador from Brazil. Within hours, Brazil unexpectedly reversed its decision and granted permission for the yachts to moor. Last week South Africa told its navy to stay on.

Speculation was rife in Brazil as the reason for the volte face. Some newspapers suggested that the pressure came from the military,

particularly the retired admirals who run the Rio Yacht Club. Others believed that the violence of South Africa's threatened reprisal took the Government by surprise. Despite Brazil's growing links with the new African nations and the Arab states, South Africa is still an important trade partner, with a two-way turnover of about \$100m. Moreover, South Africa has considerable investments in Brazil, particularly in mining. The most publicized recent event in this field was the announcement in May, 1975 that the Anglo-American corporation, of the Oppenheimer group, had bought a 49 per cent share in Brazil's largest gold mining company, Morro Velho.

There is widespread belief in Brazil that Angola may well have been a factor in the weakening of the formerly cordial links between the two countries. With South Africa backing the anti-Communist UNITA and FNLA movements, Brazil's unexpected decision in early November to become the first and only Western country to recognize the left-wing MPLA caused considerable indignation.

But the key factor lies outside Brazil: the Arabs' pressing need for oil imports (which cost \$3,000m. in 1975) has led the country to adopt increasingly conciliatory policies towards the Arab countries and their black African friends — even to the point of following them in their support of the left-wing liberation movements in the former Portuguese colonies.

The Mexican Government is also studying whether it will permit its 1976 Davis Cup tennis team to play South Africa. The Foreign Ministry in Mexico City refused to issue visas to the 1975 South African team because of that country's racial segregation policies, and Mexico forfeited the match.

Last Monday Mexico defeated the U.S. in the North American zone eliminations and is scheduled to play South Africa before February 28.

The International Tennis Federation, which sanctions Davis Cup play, introduced a rule last year which bars from Davis Cup competition for three years any country which refuses to play for political reasons.

The decision on whether Mexico plays at home, on neutral grounds or not at all will be made by the Government, and the tennis federation will abide by the decision. (Agencies, Opa)

Haifa Hapoel ousts Jerusalem Betar for top berth in National League

Edges P.T. Maccabi, 2-1, as capital's derby drawn

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Jerusalem Hapoel and Betar played a hard-fought derby to a 1-1 draw before an overflow capacity crowd at the Katamon stadium yesterday. The point dropped by Betar cost them the National League leadership.

The new league leaders are Haifa Hapoel, with 18 points from 14 games following a 1-0 home win over Petah Tikva Maccabi with Ezeriah Hapoel in second place and the same number of points after scoring the only goal of the match on their home pitch against Haifa Maccabi.

One point behind are Jerusalem Betar and Tel Aviv Maccabi, who yesterday trounced Ramat Gan Hakoah, 4-1. Tel Aviv Maccabi now loom as serious challengers for the championship, rising steadily from the 9th place in the table they occupied on December 24.

Tel Aviv Shimonon went their sixth game without defeat under their new coach Yehiel Mor, when they yesterday outplayed Bnei Yehuda, 4-2. Gideon Damti scored a hat-trick in this game. Kfar Saba Hapoel scored their first win in ten games, beating Hadera Hapoel 2-0. Another improved showing came from Petah Tikva Hapoel, 2-1 winners over Netanya Maccabi.

At the bottom of the league, Ramat Amichar Maccabi again drew yesterday, 0-0, against Tel Aviv Betar. Jaffa Maccabi and Tel Aviv Hapoel also played to a scoreless tie.

New leaders emerged at the top of both League 'A' divisions. Shaarayim Maccabi are the new pace-setters in the south following a 1-0 home win over Hashikma Maccabi. Yahud Hapoel, last week's front runners, were held to a 0-0 draw at Beit Shemesh. Hadera Hapoel are top of the northern division after a 2-1 away win over Herzliya Hapoel. Beer Yaacov Hapoel brought off the surprise result of the day winning 1-0 away against Rishon LeZion Hapoel.

By noon yesterday Jerusalem's Katamon stadium was packed, and every "seat" in the surrounding trees and balconies overlooking the pitch were fully occupied. It was a keenly fought but sporting match, helped in no small measure by the excellent refereeing of Menahem Ashkenazy.

The first goal of the game was notched up after only 90 seconds of play. Danny Neuman was brought down by Leon Azulay. Uri Malmilian took the resulting free kick from 18 metres out, and booked the ball into the net past Hapoel goalkeeper Haim Levin.

Hapoel went into the attack, and got the ball into the Betar goal in the 12th minute with a header by Nahum Tashma. Referee Ashkenazy at first awarded the goal, but changed his decision after consulting with a linesman, who claimed the ball had crossed the goal line before reaching Tashma. Hapoel continued to mount most of the attacks, and were rewarded with the equaliser in the 35th when David Karako scored into his own goal when he sliced the ball past Betar's keeper Yosef Mizrahi.

The final result reflected the run of play, in which neither side gained a clear edge. The ball moved speedily from end to end, but found both goalkeepers in top form. In the 72nd minute Victor Levy hit the crossbar for Betar, and Eli Levy fumbled a fine chance to score from close range for Hapoel in the 78th minute. Some 12,000 saw the game.

A late disputed goal by Gaby Ballit gave Haifa Hapoel the league leadership. Petah Tikva Maccabi players protested that Ballit was

offside before netting the ball after a goalmouth melee in the 83rd minute. Until then, Petah Tikva Maccabi played a defensive game, obviously intent on saving a point from the match, played before 7,000 at Kiryat Haim. Two minutes before the end, Yehuda David, the Haifa defender, cleared off his goal line to save a "certain" goal headed by Shlomo Kirat.

A free kick from 20 metres taken by Rafi Eliahu in the 85th minute gave Beersheba Hapoel both points against Haifa Maccabi. The 1-0 win was Beersheba's first after five games. The Negev side, playing before a home crowd of 9,000, did nearly all the attacking, but found Maccabi goalkeeper Emmanuel Schwartz in great form.

Tel Aviv Maccabi came up with its third consecutive win, and a team in form. Benny Tabak, the best young player in the country at the moment, opened the scoring in the 10th minute after a neat combination with Yaron Oz. The latter added a second goal with a long-range shot in the 20th minute. David Shuruk put Hakoah back in the game in the 36th minute, but Dror Barnur added two further goals for the Tel Avivians in the 60th and 86th minutes.

Shimonon too were on the four-goal prow, getting three of them in the last 20 minutes. Bnei Yehuda took the lead through Moshe Cohen in the 34th minute, but a minute before the interval Gideon Damti scored the first of his three goals.

In the second half the Shimononites got on top, and as the game progressed it was only a question of how many goals they would win. Damti, Shukiyon and Massuari controlled the midfield. Damti scored again in the 73rd and 89th minutes. Massuari got one in between in the 80th, and Bnei Yehuda's Ben Tovim pulled one back in for his side in the 86th minute.

The standings National League (after 14 games)

	points
1. Haifa Hapoel	18
2. Beersheba Hapoel	18
3. Tel Aviv Maccabi	17
4. Tel Aviv Hapoel	17
5. Jerusalem	16
6. Shimonon	16
7. Petah Tikva Maccabi	15
8. Kfar Saba Hapoel	15
9. Tel Aviv Maccabi	14
10. Jaffa Maccabi	14
11. Netanya Maccabi	13
12. Hadera Hapoel	13
13. Tel Aviv Hapoel	13
14. Bnei Yehuda	12
15. Haifa Maccabi	12
16. Rishon LeZion	11
17. Ramat Amichar Maccabi	11

League 'A' North (after 11 games)

	points
1. Hadera Maccabi	20
2. Beer Hapoel	19
3. Netanya Hapoel	18
4. Ramat Gan Hapoel	18
5. Nahal Hapoel (12)	17
6. Netanya Hapoel (12)	17
7. Herzliya Maccabi	17
8. Nazareth Hapoel (12)	17
9. Nahariya Hapoel	17
10. Mahane Yehuda Hapoel	17
11. Safad Hapoel	16
12. Tiberias Hapoel	16
13. Tirat Hacoah Hapoel	16
14. Kiryat Shimonon Hapoel	15
15. Tel Hama Hapoel (12)	15
16. Herzliya Hapoel (12)	15
17. Kiryat Ata Hapoel	15

League 'A' South (after 11 games)

	points
1. Shaarayim Hapoel (12)	17
2. Yafu Hapoel	16
3. Holon Hapoel	16
4. Beit Shemesh Hapoel (12)	16
5. Rishon LeZion Hapoel	16
6. Ashdod Hapoel	16
7. Ramle Hapoel	16
8. Neve Ziona	16
9. Jaffa Hapoel	16
10. Marmarek Hapoel (12)	16
11. Ashdod Hapoel	16
12. Bat Yam Hapoel	16
13. Hashikma Maccabi	16
14. Dimona Hapoel (12)	16
15. Lod Hapoel	16
16. Beer Yaacov Hapoel	16
17. Ramle Hapoel	16

Toronto group bid for Giants

TORONTO. — Paul Godfrey, Metropolitan Toronto Chairman, announced on Friday that a Canadian-owned company has arrived at "agreement in principle" to purchase the San Francisco Giants and bring the National League baseball team to Toronto.

The principals in the company are Labatt's Breweries of Canada, Ltd., Vulcan Assets, Ltd., and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Godfrey said the most important condition of the sale is approval by the National League. Nine of the other 11 teams must approve it. Approval will be sought at meetings of Major League baseball owners at Scottsdale, Arizona, on Wednesday.

Some of the other conditions are confidential, he added. (AP)

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS National League

Haifa Hapoel 1, Petah Tikva Maccabi 0. Beersheba Hapoel 1, Haifa Maccabi 0. Jerusalem Hapoel 1, Jerusalem Betar 1. Tel Aviv Maccabi 4, Hakoah 1. Shimonon 4, Bnei Yehuda 2. Petah Tikva Hapoel 2, Netanya Mac. 1. Kfar Saba Hapoel 2, Hadera Hapoel 0. Jaffa Maccabi 0, Tel Aviv Hapoel 0. Ramat Amichar Maccabi 0, Tel Aviv Betar 0.

League 'A' North
Herzliya Hapoel 1, Hadera Maccabi 2. Nahal Hapoel 3, Kiryat Shimonon Hapoel 1. Nahariya Hapoel 1, Mahane Yehuda Hapoel 1. Kiryat Ata Hapoel 1, Tel Hama Hapoel 1. Netanya Hapoel 1, Netanya Hapoel 1. Tirat Hacoah Hapoel 3, Nazareth Hapoel 0. Ramat Gan Hapoel 3, Safad Hapoel 0. Herzliya Maccabi 1, Tiberias Hapoel 0.

League 'A' South
Shaarayim Maccabi 1, Hashikma Mac. 0. Ashdod Hapoel 3, Jaffa Hapoel 0. Rishon LeZion Hapoel 0, Beer Yaacov Hapoel 1. Bat Yam Hapoel 1, Ramle Hapoel 1. Ramle Hapoel 1, Dimona Hapoel 0. Beit Shemesh Hapoel 0, Yahud Hapoel 1. Marmarek Hapoel 0, Ashdod Hapoel 1. Lod Hapoel 2, Holon Hapoel 1.

Manchester United back at top of English league

LONDON. — Manchester United went back to the top of the English soccer league Saturday after beating challengers Queens' Park Rangers, 2-1, before a home crowd of nearly 60,000.

Leeds United, putting on a strong charge for the title, won 2-0 at home over Stoke to take second place in the table on goal average. They were trailed by overnight leaders Liverpool, who could only manage a 3-3 draw with Ipswich.

In the hectic chase for the championship, last year's champions Derby remained in fourth place after falling, 2-3, to a revived Tottenham Hotspur team.

It was Manchester United's seventh consecutive win at home as their devout and sometimes destructive supporters cheered them to victory. United had led the table early in the season after winning promotion from the second division last year.

Manchester United have 35 points from 25 games followed by Leeds with 25 games with 34 points, Derby with 32, Queens' Park Rangers with 30 and West Ham with 29.

Results of yesterday's First and Second Division matches:
First Division
Arsenal 0, Aston Villa 0. Birmingham 0, Wolverhampton 1. Coventry 1, Sheffield United 0. Derby 2, Tottenham 3. Leeds 2, Stoke 0. Liverpool 3, Ipswich 3. Manchester United 2, Queens' Park Rangers 1. Middlesbrough 1, Manchester City 0. Newcastle 5, Everton 0. Norwich 3, Burnley 1. West Ham 1, Leicester 1.

Division Two
Blackpool 2, Charlton 1. Bristol Rovers 1, Fulham 0. Chelsea 0, Oldham 3. Hull 1, Nottingham Forest 0. Notts County 4, York 0. Oxford 1, Bristol City 1. Plymouth 3, Orient 0. Portsmouth 1, Carlisle 0. West Bromwich 0, Sunderland 0. Heavy rain caused six British league soccer matches to be postponed yesterday.

The games called off were: Bolton Wanderers v. Luton Town and Blackburn Rovers v. Southampton Town in the English second division, Rochdale v. Huddersfield Town in division four, St. Mirren v. Arbroath, Clyde v. Morton, and Hamilton v. Dumbarton in the Scottish first division.

Italy wins in Riyadh
RIYADH. — Italy won the Saudi Friendship Soccer Tournament last Thursday by beating Austria, 1-0. Earlier, Egypt assured itself of second place with a 2-1 win against Turkey.

The placings: 1. Italy, 2. Egypt, 3. Austria, 4. Algeria, 5. Saudi Arabia, 6. Turkey. (Reuters)



Fatal scissor-kick. Jerusalem Betar's Karako tries to clear ball from goalmouth only to deflect it into his own citadel past the outstretched hand of the Betar custodian seen at top right, at the Jerusalem Hapoel stadium yesterday. The own goal robbed Betar of a 1-0 win. (Katz photo)

Ali-Coopman melee draws fire

Scathing criticism of the proposed match between world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali and a relatively unknown Belgian bruiser, Jean-Pierre Cooperman, last week led to trip up formal scheduling of the "title" bout for February 20.

The announcement of the contest, indignantly denounced as "an assassination" by the European Boxing Union (EBU), was made in New York last Thursday. The site is in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Coopman, a stonecutter little known even in his native Belgium, as threatened with disqualification by the EBU which claimed he was not match for the world titleholder.

It was not clear just what the gal ground for such drastic action could be. If it is based on the charge that the fight would be a public fraud and detrimental to boxing," as claimed by the World Boxing Council (WBC), then the EBU would have a hard time making it stick.

In any event, the Mexico-based WBC has no standing in the matter, as European countries are affiliated with the World Boxing Association, which operates out of New York and which has sanctioned the fight.

Coopman is licensed with the WBA, and claims his fight with Ali has nothing to do with the European boxing body.

Interestingly, the EBU appears to have found Cooperman, 29, worthy of vying for the European heavyweight throne, left vacant last week after Joe Bugner's abdication, and had earlier endorsed a contest in London on January 20 between the Belgian and Britain's Richard Dunn for the succession. It is to this event the suspension threat refers.

Bugner gave up the European crown rather than have to defend it against Cooperman, whom he considered completely unqualified to fight him.

Unkind reports last week circulated in Brussels to the effect that the EBU-WBC gripe was sparked by their own hope to arrange an Ali-Dunn melee, now spiked by the Cooperman coup.

Muhammad Ali remains sublime aloof from the controversy. Under the relevant regulations, he is obliged to defend his title against the No. 1 challenger once a year. The all-conquering champ, who retrieved the title from George Foreman on October 30, 1974, has since defended it against unranked Chuck Wepner and three ranked fighters: Ron Lyle, Joe Bugner and Joe Frazier. The latter was the leading contender when Ali stopped him in the 14th round in Manila last October 1.

He thus has until the coming October to take it easy or handpick his opponents as whim dictates. There are tentative plans calling for an encounter with the current No. 1 challenger, Ken Norton, next July, and the Cooperman interlude was apparently arranged to provide him with a sparring partner, plus a handsome purse in Puerto Rico, where he is idolized.

(Ali is to get \$1.1m., Cooperman \$75,000.)

Incidentally, the WBC had also refused to recognize Ali's title defense against Wepner, and warned that the title would be declared vacant if Wepner won. Ali solved any problem the WBC might have had by stopping Wepner in the 15th round.

He is also likely to give the Puerto Ricans a run for their money. Cooperman has a decent enough record on paper, 24 victories and three defeats. But in the world heavyweight arsenal, he is strictly sidearm calibre and has not met with a single fighter among the first 10 on either the WBA or WBC list.

Five nations out of World Cup before it starts

A total of 103 nations remain in the 1978 World Cup soccer series, following the withdrawal of three Latin American teams and the exclusion of two from Africa.

The Latins are Paraguay, Venezuela and Ecuador. The International Football Federation (Fifa) last week said Paraguay had opted out because of "insuperable difficulties," and Venezuela for "insuperable technical reasons." The withdrawal of Ecuador was announced earlier.

Fifa also said that the football associations of Congo Brazzaville and Zambia have failed to pay the entry fee of 1,000 Swiss francs (about \$12,800) and have been excluded from the competition.

Ecuador's withdrawal leaves South American qualifying Group 1 with only three teams (Brazil, Uruguay and Bolivia) and group 2 with four sides (Argentina, Chile, Peru and Colombia). South America will provide two of the 16 finalists for this year's World Cup.

The others will come from North and Central America (2), Europe (4), Africa and Asia (3 each), while Canada and Poland get automatic byes into the Games as the host country and winner of the 1972 Olympics respectively.

Only two teams have so far won their place in the finals: the Soviet Union in Europe's Group 1 and Iran in one of the three Asian groups. In the latter, Israel is bracketed with South Korea, Formosa, Japan and the Philippines, and may expect the toughest competition from the Koreans, who have just come through undefeated and united to win the Asian King's Cup tournament in Bangkok.

Top-drawer teams toppled in F.A. Cup replays

British football fans were compensated last week for the absence of spectators upsets at the opening of the Football Association Cup series. Last week's replays saw several first and second division clubs knocked out by their "inferiors."

Third division Bury edged top league Middlesbrough, 3-2. Portsmouth, languishing in the second division cellar, won through to the fourth round by the odd goal of its match against first division Birmingham, and second division Southampton eked out a 2-1 triumph over Aston Villa to squeeze into the latter might have had of copping the trophy for the eighth time.

Not decisive but still sensational, fourth division Rochdale again held Norwich, of the first, to a tie (0-0) and got a third crack at a place in the fourth round.

Australia in final
Australia clinched the Eastern Zone Davis Cup semi-final against Indonesia in Hobart, Tasmania yesterday when John Newcombe and Tony Roche brushed aside Indonesian Aet Wynne and Gonde Wijoyo, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1 to take an unassailable 3-0 lead in the rubber after winning both singles matches on Friday.



ISRAEL DEFENCE FORCES

General Staff/Manpower Branch—
Recruiting Centre

On Monday, January 12, 1976
an Area Recruiting Office will open at
TEL HASHOMER
and on the same date, the Area Recruiting
Offices at TEL AVIV and PETAH TIKVA
will close down.

From the above date, the following will report at TEL HASHOMER Recruiting Office:
— Men and women registering for defence service, who have received any order or directive to report from TEL AVIV or PETAH TIKVA Area Recruiting Offices.
— Anyone wishing to deal with matters connected with pre-military training, clarifications, requests etc., previously handled by TEL AVIV and PETAH TIKVA Recruiting Offices.

HOWEVER —
Anyone who has received a call-up order for regular army service from TEL AVIV or PETAH TIKVA Recruiting Offices, with a reporting date up to January 18, 1976, will report at the Office from which he received the order.

The following transport routes to TEL HASHOMER Area Recruiting Office are available:

- a. Public transport (Dan buses) to TEL HASHOMER Hospital
1. No. 35 — from Tel Aviv Central Bus Station
2. No. 45 — from Tel Aviv University, RAMAT AVIV, via RAMAT GAN, GIVATAYIM and ENEH BRAK.
3. No. 55 — from the Erez Hotel, TEL AVIV, via GIVATAYIM to the Rehov Mendes/Rehov Aharon Katir junction, TEL HASHOMER.
4. No. 64 — from Alnaby Road (corner Rehov Hayarkon), TEL AVIV, via Kikar Zina (Dizengoff) and Rehov Arlosoroff.
5. No. 65 — from the Rama Cinema, RAMAT GAN.
6. No. 70 or 71 — from Rehov Mikve Yisrael, TEL AVIV.
7. No. 87 — from PETAH TIKVA Central Bus Station via the Gaba road.
- b. From the gate of TEL HASHOMER Hospital in the special bus (fare charged) to TEL HASHOMER Area Recruiting Office. This bus will run every 20 minutes.
- c. Those coming by private transport should come on the Kiryat Ono road — Kiryat (Derech Ha'oranin) or on the road through Kfar Azar to TEL HASHOMER Hospital (Rehov Mendes). The address of the TEL HASHOMER Area Recruiting Office for letters is:
TEL HASHOMER Area Recruiting Office, Army Post 1215, I.D.F.
The telephone numbers of TEL HASHOMER Area Recruiting Office are: 616851, 616806, 758274.

THIS WEEK at the TEL AVIV MUSEUM

EXHIBITION
THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech
"Austria presents Hundertwasser to the Contents"
Opening Thursday, January 15, 1976, at 7 p.m.
"Oded Feingersh — Drawings 1974-1975," until January 17, 1976.

HELENA RUBINSTEIN PAVILION
"Yosi Berger — Paintings 1955-1975"
Gallery talk at the Yosi Berger exhibition on Tuesday, January 13, at 8.30 p.m. by Mrs. Mira Caspi, Tel Aviv Museum.

LECTURES
Subscription Series No. 4: Contemporary Art.
On Monday, January 12, at 8.30 p.m., Lecture No. 3: "Planned Art," geometric forms, minimalism, concepts, systems and optical illusions, by Reuven Berman (artist and art critic).

CONCERTS
Tuesday, January 13, at 8.30 p.m.
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Fri: 10 a.m.-2 p.m. (Library: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.); Sat: 10 a.m.-1 p.m. (Only the new building, entrance free); 7-11 p.m.

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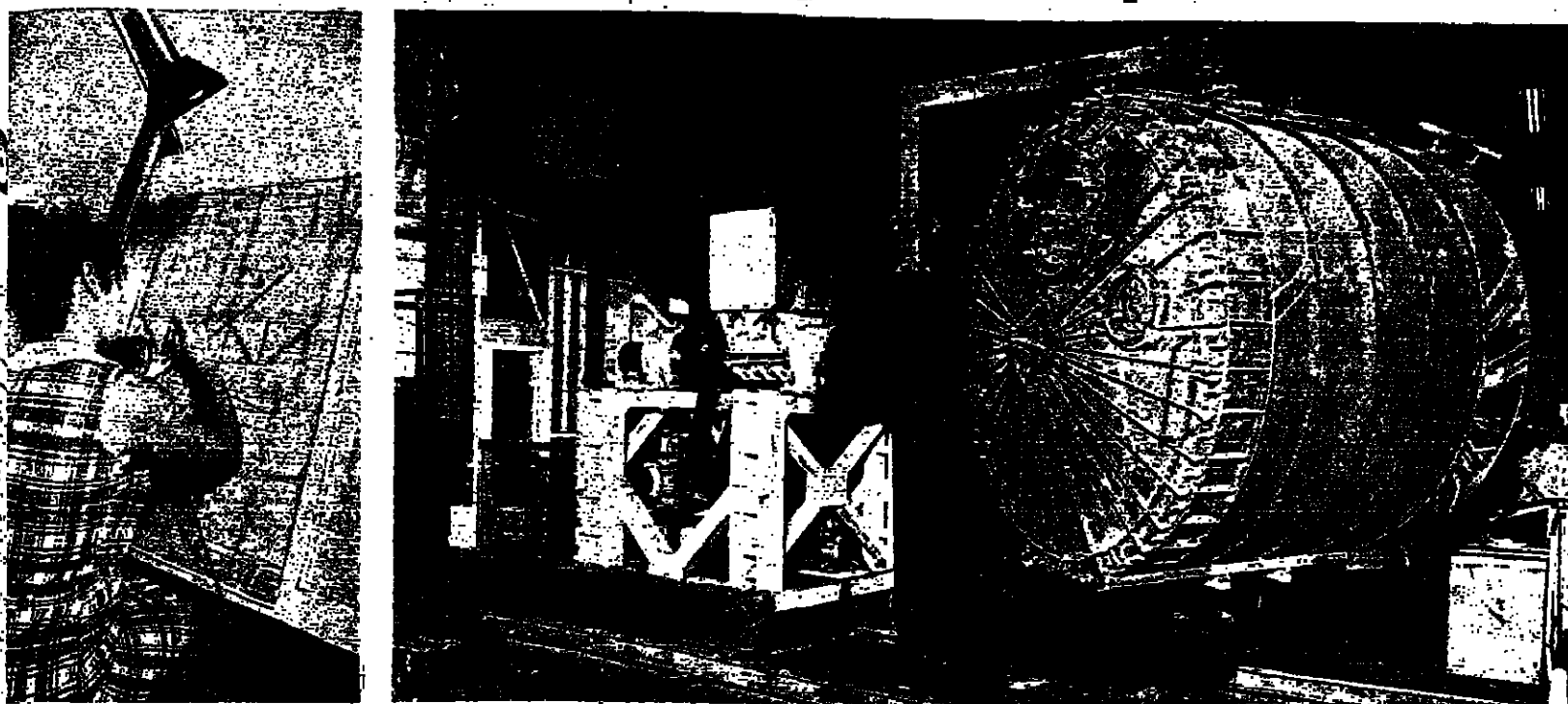
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STEREO 25

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FROM DRAWING BOARD TO PRODUCTION FLOOR: Left, a draughtswoman, recently arrived from the Soviet Union, puts final touches on container design... Right, her "child" emerges from the cooler, ready to be ejected from the mould.

A production line pace-setter

By AARON SETTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

EVERY SATURDAY night, about an hour after dark, a steady stream of cars starts streaming into a low-lying building on the southern edge of Jerusalem's Talpiot Industrial Park, deserted at that time of the week.

To a passerby, the scene suggests a clandestine lightclub or floating gambling casino on the run from the Capital's city police. It is neither. The nocturnal visitors are really industrious workers arriving for the buldog shift at Rotoplas Ltd., one of Jerusalem's fastest-growing plants and a nation-wide pace-setter in rotomoulding.

"We've got to open up shop on Saturday night in order to make full use of our equipment," managing director Shaul Zamir told *The Jerusalem Post* this week, during a tour of the plant. "We operate in three shifts around the clock — yes, I mean a day, except for Fridays, when we close for Shabbat. Then, shortly after sundown we're open and at it once again."

Rotoplas, a member of Koor's chemical division, is certainly not only Israel's factory going full last on Saturday nights. But Rotoplas is exclusive in another sense: it is the country's sole rotomoulder of plastics, mainly polyethylene.

Rotomoulding is a relatively new and exciting addition to the long list

of processing techniques available for plastic fabrication. The mechanical aspects of rotomoulding are simple enough — design the mould, formulate a good mixture of raw materials, subject it to the right combination of heat and pressure, calculate the precise angles and velocity of radial and axial rotation and —

That "and" is important because it is that which makes Rotoplas tick... with a tick that is already being heard loud and clear in faraway places — such as Athens, Copenhagen and Woodland Hills, a suburb of Los Angeles.

"There's more to rotomoulding than what you're seeing now," said Zamir as we watched a worker at an automated control panel, gingerly guiding a giant swivelling mould from its fiery, 400 C inferno to a fan-ventilated chamber and thence through a thermostatically graduated spritzle bath which hushed billows of silvery steam upwards to the ceiling.

"It's this billion-dollar business your success is not judged solely by growth in volume," he explained. "What counts equally as much — perhaps even more — is what you innovate. When we of Koor took over this company in 1973 we were determined to add one new product each month. I'm proud to say we have kept to that timetable."

The latest innovation at Rotoplas is a "cross-linked" form of polyethylene with thermal and ten-

sile properties virtually unknown to the trade till now. Developed over the past year in conjunction with the Technion's Industrial Research Centre, the product offers exciting possibilities to industrial engineers working on solar heating projects.

Matter of fact, don't be surprised if Israeli scientists, using materials produced at Rotoplas, soon announce an all-plastic underfloor central hot water heating system for multi-unit houses — energized by the sun's rays.

All of these new departures result from Rotoplas' active research-and-development programme, which takes a nine-per-cent bite out of the company's annual turnover. This ratio is probably the highest among all Israeli manufacturers and well above the three to four per cent R & D retrenchment rate common among chemical-related industries.

The active product and materials development team at Rotoplas includes several new immigrants — a senior chemical engineer from the Soviet Union, a project engineer from Rumania, an industrial chemist from Belgium. On the way in an industrial marketing expert from England. Other new immigrants — and local Arabs too — are part of the firm's 70-member worker complement.

The backbone of Rotoplas' product line now is the 1,500-litre seamless polyethylene drum from the local citrus in-

dustry uses to export its juice concentrates. Though designed for one-time use, their durability has been discovered and a "bourse" for used Rotoplas concentrate containers has already opened in Great Britain, where much of the citrus concentrate is sold.

Other products — aside from scores of custom moulded items — include more than 50 standard drums, vats, swimming pools and storage tanks for domestic and industrial use. The smallest holds 180 litres and the largest, 10,000 litres. However, by springtime, a one-piece seamless container of 40,000 litres will be rolling off the Rotoplas assembly line!

A shy ex-kibbutznik with 22 years' experience at Makhteshim Chemicals in Beerseba, Shaul Zamir is probably one of Jerusalem's most optimistic industrialists. From a mere IL3.9m. annual turnover in 1973 — the first year he led the firm — Zamir boasted that figure to IL15m. last year and "wouldn't be surprised" if this year's sales reach IL20m. or IL30m.

To back up its optimism, Rotoplas has already begun construction of a third plant, adjacent to its present two buildings. This will bring total manufacturing and laboratory space to well over 15,000 square metres.

"The bigger the better," said Zamir as we watched two plastic giants pop out of their moulds.

Communist economies struggle to expand

By JOHN MORRISON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GENNA — The harsher economic climate is making growth more difficult in the Communist world, where living standards seem certain to rise only slowly between now and 80 than in the last five years.

The prolonged recession in the capitalist West is putting a damper on communist hopes of an export boom.

Some Communist ideologues may welcome the West's economic slump, but those who draw up economic blueprints in East European capitals recognise the economic interdependence between the Communist and non-Communist worlds.

With new five-year plans due to start immediately throughout the Soviet bloc, the accent is on modest rises in living standards rather than lavish promises. Communist governments, battling against growing trade deficits, are lining their people to keep consumer expectations realistic.

Most Soviet bloc states have crowded heavily to finance imports of Western consumer goods and technology, hoping to come out of the second half of the decade with exports racing healthily ahead.

But stagnant markets in the West are placing a question mark over these hopes. In the first five months this year West European exports to the Soviet bloc rose 45 per cent over the same period last year, but trade with the other direction climbed only 18 per cent.

The result was a five-month trade deficit for the East European states with their West European partners of more than 3,000m. dollars, higher than in a whole of 1974. As some of them do more than half their trade with the West, the problem is critical.

While the Soviet Union is big

enough to remain largely independent of economic developments elsewhere, the smaller East European states are acutely sensitive to changes in world markets.

Hungary, the poorest in raw materials, has seen its trade with the West not only with the West but with its Eastern partners too.

A new round of bargaining over foreign trade prices in the Communist world in the next few weeks is expected to bring a further rise in prices for raw materials and energy that will benefit only the Soviet Union, and possibly coal-rich Poland.

Manufacturing countries such as Hungary, East Germany and Czechoslovakia again seem likely to come out on the losing end of the annual revision. Prices will from now on be set according to the average world level of the past five years.

THE EAST EUROPEANS are sinking capital and manpower into big multinational projects that will ensure expanding supplies of energy and raw materials from the Soviet Union. But economic cooperation in other industrial sectors is admitted to be lagging. Planners look westwards rather than to their Communist neighbours for the advanced equipment and technology that will provide a short cut to meeting rising consumer expectations.

Any sharp worsening in East-West relations, making credits harder to obtain and tariff barriers harder to dismantle, could undermine these hopes of more cars, washing machines and other goods.

In Hungary, the bleak economic climate has been explained with a frankness that contrasts with the practice in other Communist countries. Newspaper commentaries say there is no room for wishful thinking.

Market surges upward

The New York stock market roared ahead this past week in a surge of buying that produced the second busiest week in the history of the exchange.

Prices posted their biggest weekly gain since the fall of 1974, encouraged by signs of slackening inflationary pressures and falling interest rates. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks, rising in five sessions, piled up a 52.42 gain to 911.12. It was the largest advance for the average since it took a record 78.61 jump from October 7 through 11, 1974.

Nearly 9 out of every 10 issues traded on the New York Stock Exchange rose in price, including all 25 of the most active stocks. The final tally showed 1,807 gainers and only 185 losers among the 2,072 issues changing hands.

Turnover on the big board came to 141.94m. shares, falling just short of the record of 145.68m. set late last January. The activity reached a peak on Wednesday when 33.17m. shares were traded for the third largest daily total on record.

At first there seemed to be little hard news behind the upsurge. There were, as of Monday, continued bright sales reports coming in from

the nation's retailers and auto manufacturers. But upturns in both industries had been in the making for several weeks.

What appeared to happen, analysts said, was a shift in psychology that started with a few investors buying, producing gains that attracted more investors who had been waiting restlessly for a sign of which way the market was headed after six months of inconclusive fluctuations. As often seems to happen in the market, once a trend was established the economic news fell into line to support that trend.

EGGED TAN

Expansion of our service to the public in Jerusalem

From Wednesday, January 7, 1976, a new service will be started, serving the Maslot Dafna district of Jerusalem. The service will be provided by Bus No. 25.

The route will be as follows:

From Neve Yaacov to Sderot Eshkol along the present route, Maslot Dafna, Mikveh Yisrael, Rehov Karl Netter, Rehov Shimon Hatzadik, Rehov Pitul Hotam, and then along the present route to the Central Bus Station.

Return route:

From the Central Bus Station to Rehov Pitul Hotam along the present route, Rehov Shimon Hatzadik, Maslot Dafna, Rehov Karl Netter, Rehov Mikveh Yisrael, Sderot Eshkol, and then along the present route to Neve Yaacov.

Egged Management

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

RECITAL

DIETRICH FISCHER-DIESKAU, baritone

KARL ENGEL, piano

TEL AVIV — Tonight, 11.1.76
Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Programme:
Songs based on poems by EICHENDORFF
Music by MENDELSSOHN, SCHUMANN, PFITZNER, WALTER
SCHWARZ-SCHILLING, and WOLF

TEL AVIV — Wednesday, 14.1.76
Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Programme:
MAHLER: Songs from "Des Knaben Wunderhorn"

TICKETS are available at the Mann Auditorium box office, daily 10-1, 4-6, and before the recital at the Mann Auditorium box office; Fridays 10-1 only; also at Union, 118 Rehov Dizengoff.

REDUCTION to IPO subscribers against vouchers 107 and 108.

Iriyat Tel Aviv-Yafo

Public Tender 1922/mh
HEAD of DEPARTMENT for Intermediate Care of Heart Disease
at the Municipal-Government Medical Centre, Tel Aviv-Yafo
Grade: Alef/Alef on physicians' scale.
The last date for submitting applications: February 25, 1976.

Public Tender 1913/mh
GEOGRAPHER (2 positions)
in Repartition Unit of Department of Planning and Construction/Engineering Administration.
Grade: 1-3, Academic, for social sciences and humanities.
The last date for submitting applications: January 25, 1976.
Further particulars concerning the above tenders have been posted on the bulletin boards in the Municipality's Personnel Department, Municipal Bldg., Kikar Malchei Yisrael and at Municipal Information Bureaus.

Applications on "Applicant for Vacant Position Questionnaire," with curriculum vitae and qualifying certificate enclosed, should be submitted to the Personnel Department in a sealed envelope marked with the tender number.

Questionnaire forms may be obtained in person or by post from the Personnel Department, or at Municipal Information Bureaus. Applications without the required certificates will not be considered.

SHLOMO LABAT
Mayor

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

SPECIAL CONCERT

Under the patronage of H.E. Mr. Per Fischer —
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany

Brahms Requiem

Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau — baritone

Julia Varady, soprano
Alyce Rogers, alto
Adalbert Kraus, tenor

The "Gächinger Kantorei" Chorus of Stuttgart

Helmuth Rilling, conductor

TEL AVIV
Saturday, 17.1.76 Mann Auditorium 8.30 p.m.
Sunday, 18.1.76 Mann Auditorium 8.30 p.m.

Programme:
BACH: Cantata No. 70: "Wachet, betet"
BRAHMS: "German Requiem" op. 45

TICKETS are available from Sunday 11.1.76
TEL AVIV: at the Mann Auditorium Box Office, daily 10-1, 4-6, Fridays 10-1 only, and at "Union" Agency, 118 Dizengoff St.
HAIFA: at the I.P.O. office, 16, Herzl St.
REDUCTION to IPO subscribers per voucher No. 109

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PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
SOME LEGAL PROBLEMS

on Tuesday, January 13, 1976, at 6.00 p.m. in the
Library of the Faculty of Law, Mount Scopus
Jerusalem (buses 9 and 28).

'Freedom of the press' no excuse for libel

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on September 10, 1973 (in C.C. 2000/69).

The weekly magazine "Dorban" which used to be published by the Tel Aviv University Students' Union is now published by the daily newspaper, "Yediot Ahronot," and appears as part of that newspaper on Tuesdays.

IN THE SUPREME COURT SITTING AS COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS
Before Justices Berenson, Many and Etzioni
"Yediot Ahronot" & Others, Appellants, v. Reuven Katz, Respondent (C.A. 553/73).

LAW REPORT
The Jerusalem Post
— Edited by Doris Lankin

In an issue which appeared in April, 1969, there was a story that the respondent, Reuven Katz, who was the chairman of the Tel Aviv University Students' Union at the time, had allowed a high school pupil to be elected as a delegate to the national conference of students because of his friendship with her. Mr. Katz thereupon sued the writer of the article, the editor of "Dorban" and "Yediot Ahronot" for libel, claiming IL50,000 damages.

The Tel Aviv District Court found that there was no truth in the allegation against Mr. Katz and found, too, that all the defendants were liable, jointly and severally, for the compensation. As to the amount of the compensation, the District Court held that although the sum of IL50,000 demanded by Mr. Katz was not unreasonable, nevertheless in consideration of the amounts awarded previously for libel by the courts and of the fact that heavy damages could lead to repression of the freedom of the press, the sum of IL15,000 compensation was adequate.

concerning the conduct of those students' representatives, he could not accept it for two reasons, stated Justice Berenson, first, because "Dorban" was included in the daily newspaper, "Yediot Ahronot" every Tuesday and thus reached a much wider public than the student body; and, secondly, because every periodical usually had its own circle of readers, but this did not make it automatically entitled to the special privilege of publishing untrue matters relating to public personalities belonging to the same circles. The only effect which the limited circulation of a periodical could have, he continued, was on the amount of the damages payable, but not on the merits of the defamation charge.

In short, held Justice Berenson, he could not confirm the District Court's conclusion that the relations between "Dorban" and its student readers did not impose any moral or social duty on the periodical to publish matters of public interest, and certainly did not impose any duty on "Dorban" to publish false information. On the contrary, a paper had a duty to refrain from publishing false information as its power to cause harm by disseminating such information was inextricably greater than that of any private individual.

Nor could he accept the appellants' argument that the publication in question pertained to elections to a public body and it was an accepted fact in Israel that anything to do with elections was specially privileged. Although in principle this was correct, the argument did not fit the circumstances of the case, since in order to claim that publication was privileged a defendant had to show the existence of two pre-conditions: first, that it was made in good faith (that is, in the honest belief that its contents were true); and, secondly, that it was confined to those persons with an interest in the elections and that the publication was likely to influence their exercise of their right to vote (see also *Plummer v. Charman*, 1962, 3 All E.R. 823).

However, neither of these pre-conditions had existed, as the publication had not been confined to the student body; it had not referred to future elections but to past elections; and had been made with the deliberate intention of defaming the respondent with allegations that were purely the fruit of the writer's imagination.

In conclusion, Justice Berenson considered the question of the amount of damages to be awarded to the respondent. The District Court, he said, had sought to find a fine balance between the need to protect the good name of the individual and the need to prevent what it referred to as "repression of the freedom of the press." He for his part, however, could see nothing contradictory between awarding fair damages for the publication of defamatory matter in a newspaper and ensuring the freedom of the press. The law

JUDGMENT

Justice Berenson, who delivered the main opinion of the Supreme Court, first dismissed the appellants' contention that "Yediot Ahronot" was not liable for matter printed in "Dorban," and then went on to consider the argument that the appellants were entitled to the defence of "good faith." Under section 14 of the Defamation Law, 1965, he noted, it was a good defence in an action for defamation that the matter published was true and that the publication was in the public interest. But once the District Court had found that there was no truth whatsoever in the story published in "Dorban," this defence could not hold water, and the appellants had therefore resorted to the defence of "good faith" within the meaning of section 15(2) of the Law.

Under this section, he continued, it was a good defence if the defendant could show that "the relations between him and the person to whom the publication was addressed imposed on him a legal, moral or social duty to publish," and that although it was not true it was made in good faith. However, this defence, too, had been dismissed by the District Court — and rightly so. For, continued Justice Berenson, the rule was that in normal relations between a newspaper and its readers there was no special duty imposed upon the newspaper to publish matters of public interest and that, therefore, a newspaper could not claim any privilege in so far as the publication of untrue facts was concerned (see C.A. 213/69, 2 P.D. 23/67).

As to the argument that "Dorban" was intended for only a select body of readers (the Tel Aviv University students) and that, therefore, it had a special duty to publish matters

Justice Etzioni, who delivered the concurring opinion, said that he had only one fault to find with the District Court judgment: the opinion that the award of heavy damages could lead to the undesirable consequence of repressing the freedom of the press. With all due respect to the District Court, he said, he could see no connection between the amount of the damages awarded and repression of the freedom of the press. Although he was far from underestimating the importance of a free press, he did not think that this freedom should be abused.

If, therefore, a newspaper overstepped the bounds of decency it could not complain that heavy damages could lead to the repression of the freedom of the press and if the overall circumstances warranted the award of such damages, such award should be made without any hesitation (see also C.A. 30/72, 2 P.D. 27/225).

In the present case, he concluded, he thought that the sum of IL15,000 damages awarded against the appellants was a reasonable one in the circumstances despite the District Court's wrong reasoning in arriving at that sum.

Appeal dismissed with IL2,000 costs.

Judgment given on December 16, 1975.

JUSTICE ETZIONI

In concurring that the appeal should be dismissed, Justice Etzioni said that he had only one fault to find with the District Court judgment: the opinion that the award of heavy damages could lead to the undesirable consequence of repressing the freedom of the press. With all due respect to the District Court, he said, he could see no connection between the amount of the damages awarded and repression of the freedom of the press. Although he was far from underestimating the importance of a free press, he did not think that this freedom should be abused.

If, therefore, a newspaper overstepped the bounds of decency it could not complain that heavy damages could lead to the repression of the freedom of the press and if the overall circumstances warranted the award of such damages, such award should be made without any hesitation (see also C.A. 30/72, 2 P.D. 27/225).

In the present case, he concluded, he thought that the sum of IL15,000 damages awarded against the appellants was a reasonable one in the circumstances despite the District Court's wrong reasoning in arriving at that sum.

Appeal dismissed with IL2,000 costs.

Judgment given on December 16, 1975.

OAU FACADE CRACKING

THE FIRST EVER emergency session in the 14-year history of the Organization of African Unity now taking place in Addis Ababa has come about only because a new situation has arisen in the African Continent. African leaders in the past had closed their ranks and rallied to each other's support on many issues to which they were separately opposed: African unity was considered more important than anything else.

But now the Angolan crisis has changed all that. The Russians, by their powerful support of the MPLA in the three-way civil war now going on in Portugal's ex-colony, have effectively engineered a serious ideological split in Africa.

For the first time in Africa's brief post-colonial era, there has arisen an ideological power bloc of Black states ready to challenge the other, comparatively "moderate" Black countries which for their own various interests have been leaning to the West — and in some cases even conducting an increasingly overt dialogue with apartheid South Africa.

Since the Portuguese slipped out of Angola exactly two months ago, virtually every African state has taken sides in the war there. The "Marxists" have all backed MPLA, but the Western-oriented states, which include Zambia, Zaire and Kenya, would like to see the allied UNITA-FNLA triumph.

Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, now OAU chairman, has been under increasing attack over Angola. The leftists have defied his call urging them to agitate for the departure of all foreign elements from Angola. By backing MPLA they implicitly support the Soviet-Cuban intervention.

This group of states is also aware that Amin backs his friend and ally, President Mobutu of Zaire, and has done nothing about Zaire's active part in the Angolan strife. Mobutu supports the FNLA, whose chief, Holden Roberto, is his brother-in-law.

These same Africans cannot forget that MPLA has been inhibited by Mobutu — America's main client in Africa — who is violently anti-Communist and regards MPLA as an out-and-out Communist movement.

Amin has done his best to avoid a summit but he has had to give way to pressure after some vicious attacks from the opposition. Guinea went so far as to urge African countries to "denounce Amin as a traitor." And even Amin, not exactly known for his subtlety in politics, saw the dangers to the OAU inherent in the Angolan problem. But he could not swing enough support for those who wanted a postponement while hoping that the FNLA-UNITA combination would strengthen its military position to prevent a Soviet-supported state from being set up.

Hence the frantic effort to make gains on the field by the MPLA as the new year set in. It wished to grab as much territory as possible in case the OAU manages to work out a cease-fire.

So far all observers are agreed that the OAU will not achieve anything positive on Angola. While the Marxist states work in unison, the others are bedevilled by their varying interests and ideologies; many feel that Amin isn't fit to preside over this delicate meeting and thus in advance they would send only low-level delegations; OAU officials concede the summit looks like being a diplomatic and procedural muddle.

What is obvious is that the OAU is facing the most serious erosion of its power to date. For there are now many African states who, galvanized by the struggle in Angola, seem prepared to sacrifice the carefully nurtured aim of African unity to the creation of a powerful new "socialist" grouping within Africa.

Leaks and the Law

By Dina Goren

THE PUBLICATION of leaked information is seriously threatening the continuation of good relations between Israel and the United States, according to a number of recent reports in the Israeli press.

President Ford and Secretary Kissinger, it is said, have repeatedly expressed their displeasure at the prompt disclosure by the Israeli news media of confidential communications addressed by them to Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Allon. As a result, Justice Minister Haim Zadok was asked to suggest ways and means of preventing the publication of such leaks and last week presented a summary of his recommendations to the Knesset.

The Government, Mr. Zadok said, intended to implement more strictly the existing laws designed to prevent the publication of confidential material and might expand the definition of secrecy to include additional subjects. In addition, a special task-force, consisting of members of the security services and military intelligence as well as Ministry of Justice officials would be set up to prevent leaks and investigate those responsible.

It should be pointed out that this is not the first time the problem of information leaks has been the subject of political discussion in Israel. As early as 1967, deliberate leaks by members of the Ahduth Haavoda party, aimed at preventing the implementation of a Cabinet decision to send Moshe Dayan to Germany to buy submarines, had caused the resignation of Ben-Gurion and of the whole cabinet. Ben-Gurion, who interpreted this act as a breach of collective responsibility, agreed to form a new government only on condition that the obligation of cabinet members to abide by the rules of secrecy was formalized in a special law. The passage of this law, ultimately included in the "Basic Law: Government," took a number of years. But even when finally enacted it did not prevent the publication of information leaked to the press, nor have there been, as a rule, any serious attempts to track down the sources of such leaks.

The latest instance would seem to be a case of barking up the wrong tree. It is hard to believe that President Ford and Secretary Kissinger intended to reprimand Israeli political commentators. Such experienced statesmen can scarcely expect the leaders of a sister-democracy, even tiny Israel, to start putting their house in order by restricting the freedom of its press or muzzling its comparatively docile political reporters.

the fact that there is no need to change a single letter of the law in order to make any decision-making body in the public sector absolutely leakproof. There are several provisions in the existing law which prevent the dissemination of official information and which apply to civil servants.

If applied according to the letter of the law all these are sufficient to prevent any official information from reaching the press, as is section 28 of "Basic Law: Government" already mentioned above. Incidentally, the relevant sections of the Penal Law Amendment (State Security) Law 1967 were taken over with few changes from the Official Secrets Act enacted during the British Mandate which, in turn, was modelled on the British Official Secrets Act.

One of the most crucial points in connection with the application of these various laws concerns the very definition of secrecy. Mr. Zadok, in his speech to the Knesset, was referring to this problem when he mentioned that he was considering the possibility of declaring a number of subjects, such as diplomatic exchanges and visits to be matters protected under secrecy laws. One of the sections of security law does in fact empower the government to declare secret any subject whatsoever, provided its decision is approved by the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Such a decision comes into force upon its publication in "Reshumoth." Press reports dealing with subjects thus defined as secret must be cleared with the Military Censor before publication.

To date, only five such decisions have been published. They concern immigration from certain countries, the deliberations of the Ministerial Security Committee, information concerning petroleum pipelines and tankers and foreign loans to the State. One measure which is frequently used by the Cabinet in order to protect the secrecy of its

deliberations is to declare a certain Cabinet session as a session of the Ministerial Security Committee. This procedure is only possible because, notwithstanding definite undertakings to the contrary, no such committee has been nominated so far. Thus, from the procedural point of view there is nothing to stop the Minister of Justice from initiating steps which would lead to the inclusion of additional matters within the definition of secrecy.

LEGAL MEASURES, however, can hardly be expected by themselves to solve the political problems involved. Leaking, it should be emphasized, is first and foremost a political phenomenon. At the administrative level, leaks to the press are, as a rule, the result of the need felt by some official to bring a situation to the knowledge of the broader public. Human frailties such as an inflated ego, sheer vindictiveness or plain ambition may also cause a man to reveal secrets to the journalist. At the Cabinet level, the tendency to leak may serve as a precise means of assessing the nature of the relationships of the Minister concerned toward his fellow ministers. Under Israel's system of coalition government, the tendency to leak becomes even stronger.

The readiness of Cabinet members to leak information to the press has had many negative effects on the internal political set-up. Among other things it has led to the habit of referring critical decisions to a small informal group made up of senior ministers and their senior advisers, the latter being civil servants and not elected officials and thus not supposed to take part in political decisions.

During Golda Meir's premiership the group of three or four ministers known as "Golda's Kitchen" was a striking example of this procedure. The decisions made on the eve of the Yom Kippur War illustrate the inherent dangers in such a system. Some observers believe that the prevalence of leaks today is due to the fact that Mr. Rabin has not adopted the habit of working with the help of a trusted inner circle.

Be this as it may, it is indeed doubtful whether measures such as those suggested by the Minister of Justice will serve to eradicate leaking as a political phenomenon. What is certain is that these measures can easily restrict the freedom of the press to deal with crucial political matters. It is to be hoped that those concerned will very carefully weigh the issues at hand, before embarking on a policy which holds obvious dangers and which may achieve little success.

His secret was flexibility

By Dennis Bloodworth / Ofus

TO THE WORLD OUTSIDE, he was the urbane, smiling statesman with the soft line in diplomacy, known for his subtle understanding and the keen edges of his compromises. But Chou En-lai who died last Thursday, was also the affable mandarin who once said coolly that the purpose of making friends was to isolate your enemies. For behind all his tactical resilience lay the strategy of the dedicated revolutionary.

Born into a feudal, Confucian clan in the province of Chekiang in 1898, he nonetheless plunged into the deep end of radical student politics and was jailed for five months in 1920, only to surface again one year later in Paris, where he became a founder-member of the French branch of the Chinese Communist Party.

By the end of 1924 he was in revolutionary Canton as the effective political director of the Whampoa Military Academy, of which the Nationalist Chiang Kai-shek was Commandant. And when Chiang launched his "northern expedition" in 1926 to unite a China split among warlords, it was the 28-year-old Chou who organized a gigantic strike of militant labour in Shanghai to help him take over the city. Chiang treacherously ordered his Kuomintang (KMT) army to shoot the workers; and Chou barely escaped with his life.

The brief honeymoon between Communists and KMT over, the Comintern ill-advisedly decreed that left-wing troops should seize towns and carve out their own "Soviets" in China. But the famous "Nanchang Uprising" which Chou only organised in 1927 was smashed, and thereafter he faced the formidable task of uniting the scattered pockets of the Red Army while the Communist movement itself was rent by internal quarrels.

The readiness to play second string to each new leader in turn was Chou's formula for survival. At least four successive party chiefs whom he served were made scapegoats for the failure of impractical Comintern policies while he himself was spared, and in subsequent years other men would push ahead of him, only to be axed — the last of them the dead Lin Biao, once Mao's chosen heir.

HE WAS NOT always successful. He had to compromise with his own party, his instinct for playing the Chinese and all others like him was frowned on with suspicion by the starchier, more sectarian Maoists.

He was too artful a master of the power game to overthrow, however. Mao's Cultural Revolution in the mid-1960s half wrecked his administration at home and China's image abroad, but it was over he recalled to the humiliated "revisionist" cadres on whom the left-wing Red Guards had spat, and inaugurated the ping-pong diplomacy that was to combat balance Russia with America and Japan, take the People's Republic into the UN, and leave Peking champion of the Third World against both super-powers.

A tireless "hard-bone" Communist underneath smooth talk, a pragmatic administrator and fixer rather than a theoretician, Chou En-lai was the perfect complement to the visionary Mao, and his death the end of a memorable performance.



Always in the shadow of Mao

Dry Bones

SOLOMON, MY KING, WE'VE COME UP WITH A NEW ALIVA PITCH.

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HEALTHIER?

A COLD IN ISRAEL LASTS ONLY TWO DAYS!

TWO DAYS?

THEN IT TURNS INTO BRONCHITIS.

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ISRAEL PRESS

Syrian intentions in Lebanon

DAVAR (Histadrut) says that "whether the threat was merely designed to deter the Christians from continued action against the Syrian-supported terrorists, or reflects Syria's real intentions, it should be pointed out that any alteration in the present regime in Lebanon will have direct implications on Israel's security situation. The Defence Minister's warning that any Syrian intervention in Lebanon would not leave Israel indifferent is therefore timely. Owing to the uncertainty regarding Syria's intentions, the terms of his warning were restrained. Damascus must realize, however, that Israel is closely watching developments on its northern border — and in Lebanon itself — and will carefully weigh its reactions."

WHAT PRESIDENT FORD and Secretary Kissinger may not have known, but what should be perfectly clear to Mr. Zadok, is

READERS' LETTERS

FREE CENTRE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Following the decision of the Likud Knesset faction to hand over the chairmanship of the Economic Committee to Yigal Horowitz instead of to Shmuel Tamir, we wish to draw your attention to the three agreements which were thus violated by Gahal, the State List and the Shostak group:

1. The Likud list of September 11, 1973, which served as basis for the organization of the Likud faction in the Knesset: according to para 7a, if Likud received the chairmanship of another committee in addition to the two held by Gahal, it would go in rotation to the State List and the Free Centre.
2. The agreement signed by the Free Centre and the State List on December 26, 1973, according to which the authorized representatives of the two groups would share equally and in rotation any single post in the Knesset which would devolve jointly on both parties.
3. The agreement between the Free Centre and the Shostak group (which called itself the Independent Centre), reached on February 5, 1975 after Eliezer Shostak left the Free Centre, which stipulated that the chairmanship of the committee and subcommittee to which the Free Centre was entitled would go to the Free Centre.

ELI MALIN, Spokesman
The Free Centre
Tel Aviv, December 23.

THE DANGERS OF EXTREMISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Gush Emunim settlers in Camp Kadum will be provided with housing outside the army camp and once again, as in Kiryat Arba, the Government has capitulated to the group's strong-arm tactics. This marks another successful step in the efforts of a religious-nationalist minority to impose on the entire nation its philosophy in matters of internal and foreign policy.

The Government's spineless surrender to Gush Emunim's tactics can only have one effect — namely, an escalation in the use of these tactics. The spectre of an Israel torn by civil strife and anarchy hovers not far behind.

The erosion of democracy in Israel as exemplified by these events, is having a most damaging effect on aliyah from the West, and adding impetus to the already frightening rate of emigration. Even more important, the actions of Gush Emunim, if allowed to succeed, may seriously threaten our national security. It is an undisputed fact that the main strength of Zahal lies in the morale of our soldiers — in the fact that each and every citizen sincerely believes that he is defending his home and family, and that every war has been forced upon us by our enemies. It is not difficult to picture the danger to morale, and to Zahal's effectiveness that could arise from a situation where even a minority of Israelis should begin to wonder whether the next war may be fought over certain parties' concepts of "historic rights," or over Rabbi Levinger's right to live in Hebron under Zahal's protection.

Gush Emunim has, in its statements and actions, shown the major elements of fanaticism, namely, the belief that its members know better than all others what is best for the nation, and the willingness to go to extreme ends to impose their beliefs on the majority. Fanaticism, by its very nature, carries greater momentum than moderation. Dedicated minorities have time and again dictated their policies on entire nations.

At a time when the nation is most preoccupied with the dangers from without, it is doubly important that we become aware of the danger to our democratic way of life and to national morale, posed by attempts of religious and nationalist extremists to impose their philosophy on the nation. The Israeli majority cannot afford to remain silent.

H. STARK
Ramat HaSharon, January 4.

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